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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Uchida Raises Orient's Bars

Lady Amelia Skims Continent

Irish Conjure Another Army

Balkan States Forge New Era

Finland Makes Vice a Virtue

California Gets a Magic Plow

THE Japanese Diet hears Foreign Minister Count Yasuya Uchida tell why there can be no interference with affairs in Manchuria. Japan must arrive at a solution "by rejecting all sentimental propositions"—which may indicate the pacts by which Japan is bound. The League is forestalled with the statement that China proper can be given no power over Manchuria because Manchukuo has declared its independence. The Foreign Minister concludes that Japan, China and Manchukuo must form a strong friendly union to maintain peace and prosperity in the Far East—and how quickly the whole world would let them if even two of them would!

¶ Amelia Earhart Putnam again sets a world record by flying from seacoast to seacoast without a stop. This time it is the American continent instead of the Atlantic Ocean that lies between her coasts. She shoots from Los Angeles to Newark in her little crimson and gold plane in 19 hours, 2 minutes, doing the last 2000 miles at 161 per hour. Over land, over sea, this girl's perfect authority could begin in only one way—with authority over herself.

¶ The Irish Free State sees organization of the second private army within two weeks. The newest is to devote itself to protecting President de Valera and his officials. The "White Army" formed last week was to protect citizens against intimidation by them. Before that, in addition to the regular army, was the Free State Republican Army. Any army, even though irregular and unarmed, costs somebody a lot of money. 'Tis strange how armies seem able to break the world-wide sense of financial limitation—At least, many nations seem always able to afford another one.

¶ The Manchukuoan Government agrees to help Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews find the longest missing man. He belonged to the earliest race of men and is believed to have left his bones in the neighborhood of Mongolia 1,000,000 to 6,000,000 years ago. Nanking has been rude to the Central Asiatic Expedition, which found the 10,000,000-year-old nest of dinosaur eggs. Manchukuo bids it come on over to Mukden and receive some real help. Gladly Dr. Andrews accepts, feeling he must have some official backing—when it is millions of years back he is cheerfully willing to go.

¶ Affairs of the Balkan countries are improving. So the Williamstown Institute of Politics is told by Adamantios Polyzoides, editor of the New York Greek daily Atlantis. The editor sees six nations, in an area twice as large as Italy, with 50,000,000 population, slowly but surely developing a form of federation, with a future prosperity in trade, culture and politics. The strong new impetus is of a kind that is nearly always dependable—One arising out of the people themselves.

¶ Germany sees the Fascist Brown Shirts parade in front of the Beuthen courthouse, where five of their men were condemned under the emergency decree for murdering a Communist. The Hitlerite demands for release of the men and their threats are met by Chancellor von Papen with word that the army will be called when needed. The Fascists appear to take a strange position—not that their men are not guilty, but that Fascists are above the law. In almost any quarter of the globe this attitude will cost the Fascists dearly—loss of respect by those who place justice uncompromisingly first.

¶ Finland's Cabinet prepares an amnesty for all but the most seriously offending of 20,000 violators of the former prohibition laws. These persons under sentence have been waiting their turns to serve in the overcrowded jails. But with prohibitive laws abolished, the Cabinet feels that most of the "offenses" now revolve into virtues. The administration of the new liquor system is having a notably unfortunate and unhappy time. Perhaps the Government has its own inner reason for wishing to forgive the public—It is already in need of the public's toleration for itself.

¶ California, rightly enough, gets the world's largest plow. Once the Santa Ana River Valley was very fertile, but floods deposited two feet of sand on the soil and Bermuda grass ended all croppage. Now comes a plow, weighing a ton, having two shares. The smaller share turns the grass and sand layer; the larger puts a foot of good soil on top. Three tractors pull this plow, which restores five acres a day. The plow cost $2000 to build, on a $1,000,000 idea. So much grand thinking going on close about the farmer—Surely he can't hold off the dawn of his day much longer.

Lumber Sales Trust Planned in Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bucharest, Roumania

PRACTICALLY all difficulties have been removed in the way of forming a lumber selling trust among the five chief timber growing states of Europe, namely, the Little Entente, Poland and Austria, it is announced here. The purpose of this organization is to win back some of the markets which have been lost to Russia.

The states in question would be glad to have the Soviets enter the trust also, but there seems to be little hope, since the Russians are not inclined to limit their steadily growing production of lumber.

Lytton Group Gets Warning In Uchida Talk

Tokyo Foreign Minister Firm for Independence of Manchukuo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Aug. 25—Formal recognition of Manchukuo by the Japanese Government was declared to be the only means of stabilizing conditions in Manchuria and establishing peace in the Orient, by Count Yasuya Uchida, Japanese Foreign Minister, in his speech before an extraordinary session of the House of Peers today. The minister also declared that the Kellogg Pact did not forbid any power taking steps to remove menaces to its territory, while, by way of comment on the forthcoming report of the League's commission to the Far East, he added that any patched-up solution of the Sino-Japanese dispute would only sow the seeds of new dissension. Count Uchida said in part:

"It is an indisputable fact that the chaotic condition of China and the so-called revolutionary policy carried on by China under the enthralling influence of extravagant political dogma have been principally responsible for the unfortunate turn that international relations have taken of recent years in the Far East.

"Application of Force"

It is admitted by those conversant with actual conditions in China that no remedy can be effected by having recourse either to the Covenant of the League of Nations or to any other organ of what may be termed machinery of peace.

"In fact it has been the practice of the powers, as has been demonstrated on innumerable occasions, to repair or prevent injuries to their important rights and interests in China by direct application of force without relying upon those instruments of peace.

"There are those who argue as though the action of Japan were a violation of the Kellogg-Briand anti-war pact. But such contention has no foundation in fact. Japan has been forced to adopt necessary measures for the prevention of wanton attacks upon important rights and interests vital to her national existence. The anti-war pact does not put restraint upon the exercise of the right of self-defense in such a case. The pact does not prohibit a signatory power from taking at its own discretion whatever steps it finds imperative in order to remove immediate menaces to its territory and its rights and interests of whatever kind. And obviously the exercise of the right of self defense may extend beyond the territory of the power which exercises that right. Japan's action is essentially identical with the action that other powers have taken elsewhere in similar circumstances. . . .

Independent Action

"In view of our own responsibility in respect of the maintenance of peace and order in Manchuria we extended necessary coöperation to these (independence) committees. It was the Manchurian leaders connected with these committees who decided that the hour had struck for founding the new state. The establishment of Manchukuo was the outcome of a separatist movement having for its background the geographic and historical peculiarities of Manchuria as well as the psychological characteristics of the Manchurian people. . . .

"It appears that in certain quarters a plan is being considered to reach a solution by patching up matters for the moment by investing China proper in one form or another with authority over Manchuria. That such a plan would only serve to reproduce the situation preceding the incident of Sept. 18 is only too plain to us who have been taught by bitter experience in the past. The people of Japan can never consent to a solution of that kind Moreover, it is as clear as day that the investment of China proper with power over Manchuria under whatever guise is totally irreconcilable with the political creed enunciated in the declaration of independence and other public statements of the Manchukuo Government and therefore that the scheme in question has no chance of being accepted by Manchurians. The imposition upon Manchuria of what is not wanted by Manchurians would be as unjust as ill-advised in that it would only end by sowing seeds of future trouble in that land."

Business Men Riddle Wet Plea Of U. S. Trade Board President

Criticize Attempt to Sway Public Sentiment by Statements That, They Say, Cannot Be Substantiated by Actual Facts

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 25—The accuracy and economic validity of the attack upon prohibition made by Mr. Henry I. Harriman, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in his address "The Road to Business Stability" radiocast over a nationwide hookup on Aug. 13, has been challenged by the American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation in an open statement to the Chamber.

"Is an influential, dripping wet coterie in the councils of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States," the statement asks, "attempting to pre-judge and dictate the result of the chamber's forthcoming prohibition referendum, scheduled for this fall by direction of the chamber's national convention recently held in San Francisco?"

Evidence that a definite program of anti-prohibition propaganda is being launched by United States Chamber of Commerce officials, with the consent and encouragement at least of a portion of its executives, is declared to have been unearthed by the foundation's research department.

An open letter sent by Mr. Richard H. Scott, president of the foundation and also president of the Reo Motor Car Company of Lansing, Mich., addressed to Mr. Harriman says:

"I believe that I voice the thought and conviction of millions of my fellow citizens in saying that the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in my opinion, cannot afford to blind itself to the disastrous results that would immediately and increasingly follow in the wake of repeal or modification of the Eighteenth Amendment.

"Your contradictory conclusion that the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and the adoption of any so-called policy of regulation, no matter how 'strict,' would at the same time 'advance the cause of temperance' and 'provide from $1,000,000,000 to $1,500,000,000 of revenue' is a mirage that could never be realized in fact.

"In such an assertion you clearly forget that the stability of all industry depends upon the purchasing power of the masses, and that such purchasing power, again tempted by the irresistible lure of legalized liquor-selling, no matter what the mode of retailing it might be, would result, as in years gone by, in the steady diversion of billions from

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LET EAST MAKE ITS OWN PEACE, U. S. IS ADVISED

Williamstown Hears State Department Jockeyed Into Lone Position

By ROLAND HALL SHARP

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 25—Retirement of the United States from the spotlight in efforts to settle Sino-Japanese difficulties was urged today at the Institute of Politics here.

Sentimental or traditional considerations have jockeyed the State Department into an unnecessary solitude in its championship of fair dealing in the Orient, according to Mr. P. M. Huntington-Wilson. He is former Undersecretary of State and organizer of the division of Far Eastern affairs in the State Department.

Other speakers at the concluding round table on Far Eastern affairs agreed that Washington should return to a more realistic policy. They held that American interests in the Orient are no more weighty than those of other nations, notably Great Britain. A corresponding community of action should be

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Explorer Accepts Manchukuo's Aid

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China, Aug. 25 — Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews has closed the Peiping headquarters of the Central Asiatic Expedition announcing that they will be removed to Mukden as the result of the Manchukuo Government's agreement to coöperate fully in continuance of the search for the "Peking man's" ancestor.

Should evidences of this ancestor be proved, indicating an antiquity of from 1,000,000 to 6,000,000 years, according to the estimates of natural scientists, it will establish the origin of the human race on the central Asiatic plateau.

Dr. Andrews said Manchukuo had accepted the offer which Nanking had refused, namely, in return for the fullest coöperation Dr. Andrews will divide the specimens found and include Manchukuoan natural scientists in the expedition.

He is to sail for New York early in September, after which he will establish the expedition's base at Mukden, prepare for the geological and paleontological exploration in Mongolia, from which strata of the desired age extend into Manchukuo.

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THINGS PRESENT

You have been reading about the proposed new paper money which would be issued free, but would require a stamp to be affixed each week. A rather searching but simply written study of the situation is presented on the Editorial page.

Everyone should know how to tie the bowline knot—it doesn't slip. This one and several others are explained on the Young Folks' page.

Although "exquisite" appears to have been omitted, the list of words wrongly emphasized on the second syllable will bear clipping for future reference. A Word a Day

AND THINGS TO COME

Speaking about enforcement, Professor Carver tomorrow asks the question: Is a high tax on liquor enforceable? And then he answers it in such a way that thinking persons may feel that well enough should be let alone.

Next Monday there will be a full page devoted to the new Christian Science Hymnal.

Friday, of course, brings the new Household page.

FARM PRODUCE GOES FOR 'SONG' IN BARGAIN SALE

Bostonians Get 'Cut Prices' Owing to Oversupply in Local Market

Letter carriers, firemen, police, civilians and even women, carrying bushel boxes of farm produce along the street, attracted wide attention in the financial district of Boston today when farmers, owing to an over supply in the market, were giving the public a real bargain even in these days of low prices.

The long parking space between Atlantic Avenue and the Custom House tower on State Street, usually filled with limousines, sedans, flivvers and other vehicles of private ownership, was literally overflowing with trucks loaded high with farm products, from green corn to apples and from cauliflower to carrots.

The cost of living of many families for the next week is sure to be abnormally low, with sales of a bushel of corn for 25 cents and an equal quantity of early apples for 50 cents being made on all sides. These prices included the wooden bushel box which is said to cost the farmer 5 cents.

Market men explained that they are so well supplied with farm produce that they are unable to buy more. In the meantime, the supply continues to pour in from outlying garden truck sections of Massachusetts. Rather than cart them back to the farm, where they would be useless, the growers welcome buyers from the passing population.

One large truck, heavily loaded with corn, that was packed in burlap sacks, each of which contained more than a bushel, put back to the farm, the owner indignant at his inability to get more than 25 cents a bag. He said he would re-pack the corn in bushel boxes and return with the hope that the market would be higher tomorrow.

The main post office at State Street and Atlantic Avenue might well resemble a market stall before night with employees storing farm produce temporarily in out-of-the-way corners and lockers until they can lug them home or bring the family flivver in to move them.

Oslo Fliers Hop Off On 3150-Mile Flight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARBOR GRACE, N. F., Aug. 25—Mr. Clyde A. Lee of Oshkosh, Wis., and Mr. John Bochkon of Brooklyn, N. Y., took off for Oslo, Norway, at 5:02 a. m., E. S. T., today in the Green Mountain Boy. Although they had gasoline enough for 37 hours, the fliers expected to make the 3150-mile trip in 30 hours.

The route they plan to follow includes Dublin, Ire., Boston, Eng., and Cuxhaven, Ger. The fliers are relying on empty gasoline tanks to keep the plane afloat in case of forced landing on the ocean.

FORT MENIER, Anticosti Island, Aug. 25 (AP)—The "flying Hutchinsons" completed the second 325-mile lap of their flight across the north Atlantic yesterday when they landed here at 4:45 p. m., E. S. T., from Saint John, N. B. Lieut.-Col. George Hutchinson, his family of three and a crew of four, brought the amphibian City of Richmond down on the waters of the harbor 3 hours and 2 minutes after they left Saint John.

HARBOR GRACE, N. F., Aug. 25 (AP)—Mr. Thor Solberg and Mr. Carl Petersen, who flew from New York Tuesday, bent on the same mission as Mr. Lee and Mr. Bochkon, were at Darby's Harbor, Placentia Bay, today awaiting to dismantle their wrecked plane. The plane plunged into the water during a fog Tuesday night.

FEELING GROWS THAT WALKER IS TO BE REMOVED

Mayor's Counsel Reported Already Planning to Appeal to Courts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 25—Convinced that Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt is going to order the removal of Mayor James J. Walker, strategists of the Walker defense are today laying the groundwork for an appeal to the courts when the ouster order comes. One of the chief points will be based on Governor Roosevelt's ruling yesterday when he summarily barred testimony relative to the Mayor's contention that he is the victim of a Republican "conspiracy" hatched in the White House.

The Governor stopped this excursion into political realms as "wholly irrelevant to the purpose of the hearing," and the eight Republican state and legislative leaders subpœnaed by the Mayor for examination on the motives back of the legislative inquiry into his mayoralty were excused without questioning.

Since the hearings began 11 days ago, the defense has repeatedly taken exception to what it calls the Governor's "despotic" attitude in the proceedings, charging that he was following a worn-out theory that the king can do no wrong.

Makes Third Allegation

The allegation that the Mayor has the Republican Administration in Washington to blame for his predicament was the third to be developed by the Walker defense in the fight against removal. Decision is now pending in the State Supreme Court on the second chief strategic point, that the Governor is without jurisdiction to act in the ouster demand.

Justice Ellis J. Staley of this court is today considering the briefs of Mr. Curtin for the Mayor and of Mr. Henry Epstein, deputy assistant attorney-general, for the Governor, and is expected to rule in the question before the week is out.

The Governor's quashing of the "plot" testimony put the proceeding a good jump ahead, and his announcement today that he would hold morning, afternoon and evening sessions henceforth until the slate was clear further emphasized his evident determination to bring to an early close what has become one of the longest executive hearings in the history of the State.

The long-drawn-out narrative of the Equitable Coach Company's motorbus franchise was continued from yesterday before the Governor today with Mr. John H. Delaney, chairman of the board of transportation, on the witness stand. Mr. Delaney continued with his efforts to show that the Equitable's offer was the best one submitted when the franchise—later revoked—was granted by the board of estimate.

He offered documents purporting to prove that the Service Bus Company, a rival with the Equitable Company for the franchise, and

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Mrs. Putnam Wins Non-Stop Flight Across Country

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 25 (AP)—Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam, the first woman to make a solo flight across the Atlantic, streaked out of the West today and with a perfect three-point landing at 10:31 a. m., eastern standard time, became the first woman to make a non-stop transcontinental flight.

The official time for her flight was 19 hours 7 minutes and 56 seconds, or 1 hour 28 minutes and 57 seconds more than the transcontinental record of 17 hours 39 minutes and 59 seconds held by Capt. Frank M. Hawks. Mrs. Putnam left Los Angeles yesterday at 12:26:54 p. m., Pacific standard time.

Although she failed to better Hawk's time, the aviatrix did chalk up a new distance flight record for women. She exceeded the 2000-mile mark made by Miss Ruth Nichols in her Oakland (Calif.)-Louisville (Ky.) flight.

"At Amarillo, they had the airport lights on for me," the flier said. "And I am going to thank them for it." Amarillo, Texas, was the last place to report Mrs. Putnam's ship.

Explaining why she had not been sighted oftener she said: "I flew at an altitude of 10,000 feet most of the way."

Mrs. Putnam said she made the first 1000 miles of her flight at an average speed of 125 miles per hour. Favoring winds boosted her average hourly speed for the last 2000 miles of the trip to 160. In the vicinity of Texas, she ran into thunder showers, she said.

Market Continues Its Movement Up

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—Bullishness again surged through the principal financial markets today. Wall Street was particularly cheered by the sharpest advance in wheat in weeks. That staple shot up more than 2 cents in the Chicago pit.

Large scale buying orders again poured into the New York Stock Exchange, lifting many issues to new high levels for the summer recovery, and some to new tops for 1932. Advances ranged from $1 to $5 a share by early afternoon.

Cotton continued its advance, rising more than $1 a bale to new highs for the season, on top of yesterday's upswing of about $2.50, but it was the falling into the bull procession of wheat that particularly impressed Wall Street, for that staple had been lagging of late.

Berrying Gives Good Exercise But Poor Jam in Arctic Home Of Ptarmigan and Polar Bear

Hiking in Greenland's Isle of Terns Needs Care, With Exposed Nests Strewn Thickly Over Lonely, Ice-Bound Tract

The penetration of an exploring party, headed by a woman and including three other women, into untrodden regions far up the east coast of Greenland is of timely interest in view of the Danish-Norwegian case now before the World Court, arising out of Norway's official occupation of a stretch of Greenland's east coast in July, 1931. The following graphic account of unique experiences in the Eskimo country on the trip by one of the women members of the expedition is the fourth of a series of six specially contributed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

By WINIFRED MACINTOSH MENZIES

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Not far from our ship lay a small island which looked so interesting that we decided to explore it, especially as we had heard that it was a great bird nesting place. Though it lay only about half a mile away, we were an hour in the motor-launch reaching it, the ice was so deceptive and the lanes so few. However, by dint of backing and circling and pushing and shoving with the boat hooks, we finally arrived at the oval-shaped, lonely piece of land, faced with broken rock and rising not more than about 20 feet above the water.

The surface was covered with a thick carpet of rather fine grass, dotted with a few wild flowers, and everywhere were birds' eggs, for both tern and duck lay theirs in the most casual way possible on the ground without any pretense of a nest. We had to walk with the greatest care. Needless to say, in this out-of-the-way place they scarcely expect people to walk on their eggs.

In some instances, the eggs had hatched and we enjoyed watching the pretty fluffy little chicks of the tern covered with the softest down of light gray-brown, spotted with dark and light spots. The full-grown bird is gray and white and has two graceful tail feathers which stream out behind when it flies.

On this occasion they were agitated, as they thought we were going to harm their young and they cried and swooped above our heads in a cloud.

The ducks and their ducklings, with lovely red or vermilion web

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REICH CULTURE OBEYS SUMMONS OF 'RIGHT' SHIFT

Control of Radio Programs and Youth Organizations Covered in Plans

By CHARLES E. GRATKE

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN — Strengthening of the "national culture" of Germany is a task upon which the von Papen Cabinet is embarking with vigor.

The program involves considerably more than general education. It involves augmenting the Government's control of the channels through which national sentiment can be fostered. Phrases, reminiscent of monarchical days, are being refurbished—"Wehrwillen," the willingness to bear arms for the state; "Dienst," service in the sense of enduring hardships and sacrifices for the Fatherland; "Führergedanke," submission to leadership as opposed to individualism.

It is, in short, the effort to bring the thinking of Germany into line with the shift to the right that has been taken in domestic politics. The Government strongly disclaims any political intentions, claiming itself above party considerations.

Actually, the Junker-Nationalists who formed the von Papen ministry do not go so far as the Hitlerites who oppose all internationalism and would rid the country of foreign influence. But they share with their more extreme companions of Germany's right political wing, the desire to foster a vigorous national consciousness.

The Government's activities in this direction have touched three major fields. Recently it completed steps for greater centralization of control over radiocasting.

The Government also has under consideration a program for control of youth organizations.

Dealing with education, Baron Wilhelm von Gayl, Minister of Interior, recently addressed a letter to all ministers of education in the states. He declared that "too much attention to individual tastes" of the students was apt to result in softness.

He called for "heavy discipline and obedience" and commended the idea of "service—responsibility and willingness to make sacrifices for the entire community."

Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER

Professor of Economics Harvard University

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

34—*Is Mayor Walker Wet or Dry?*

HE DID not stage his beer parade to help the dry cause. He and all his kind are wet—militantly wet. So also are the kind of people who join in beer parades. The Chicago shouters with whom Mayor Cermak packed the galleries of both political conventions are also wet. The lawless element everywhere is wet, and their wetness is reflected in that of the Mayors for whom they vote.

Why are the Mayors of all our misgoverned cities wet? Certainly not because they think that prohibition increases their power or their opportunities for graft. If they thought that were true they would doubtless be for prohibition.

There are, of course, many sincere wets who disapprove of Mayor Walker and his kind. Why they permit themselves to be drawn into an alliance with every politician of his class and with every corrupt political machine is an unsolvable problem.

HOME LOAN BANK AREAS CHARTED AT WASHINGTON

Many States Must Change Laws to Participate in Federal Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—Boundary lines of the 12 districts in which federal home loan banks, with a total capital of $134,000,000, are to be set up, were announced yesterday by the Home Loan Bank Board. Hope was expressed that all of the 12 banks will be in operation by Oct. 15 and that by that date local lending institutions will begin to provide mortgage credit in their neighborhoods.

The basis for division into districts was the total of home mortgages in each state held by each institution eligible to borrow under the law. The location of the institution owning the mortgage, not the location of the property mortgaged, was considered. In accordance with the law, no state was divided between two districts. Cities in which banks are to be located will be announced at a later date.

Capital of the various banks will range from $6,000,000 to $20,000,000. A minimum of $5,000,000 is set by law. The total capital of the system was fixed at $134,000,000. The Federal Government is authorized to furnish any amount of this up to $125,000,000 should building and loan associations, insurance companies and other prospective members fail to

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Iowa Farm Strike Checked by Sheriff

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Aug. 25 (AP)—Sixty-three farm strikers were arrested in a clash last night with Sheriff Percy Lainson's posse of 100, but the picketers still held Highway 34, the main object of contention today. Only 12 of the group were seized on the "battlefront." The others were apprehended in towns near here.

At Sioux City, where the campaign burst into prominence last week, and where the movement has been gaining recruits steadily, farmers, faced with the necessity of selling their products in order to buy food for their families, began to lose some of their enthusiasm for the campaign.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 25 (AP)—Pipestone County farmers sympathetic with the sellers holiday movement begun in Iowa today said they would attempt to halt marketward shipments of grain and livestock, beginning next Monday. The selling of milk, cream and eggs will be allowed, they asserted.

Company to Buy $4,500,000 Supplies

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP) — Mr. James H. Rand Jr., president of Remington Rand, Inc., announced yesterday that his company had decided to buy immediately $4,500,000 worth of raw materials and supplies for use the balance of this year.

"In addition," Mr. Rand said, "wherever possible at present prices, contracts are to be placed covering all our requirements for the entire year of 1933, such contractss to be based upon an anticipated business increase of 25 per cent over our 1932 requirements.

"In taking this step we are motivated by the desire to sell our products by helping to increase general business activity. Also, by the desire to take advantage of current prices of raw materials, many of which are the lowest in our 55 years of business history."

RUSSIA RUNS INTO SNAG IN MOTOR FIELD

Plants Among Greatest in World Restricted by Conditions

OPERATING FAR UNDER CAPACITY

Lack of Raw Materials, Tools and Experience Makes Itself Felt

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The Soviet motor industry, which is really a truck and tractor industry, since almost no passenger automobiles are produced in Russia at the present time, has recently been giving ominous signs of backfiring.

From the standpoint of new construction, this industry, which was practically non-existent in pre-war Russia, has made noteworthy progress. During the last three years two factories, each capable of turning out 50,000 tractors a year, have been completed and started in Stalingrad and Kharkov. An automobile plant, smaller in capacity than Ford's Rouge River works near Detroit, Mich., but otherwise modeled on it, has been launched in Nizhni Novgorod. The old Amo factory in Moscow has been enlarged and reconstructed with a view to the mass production of trucks. A factory equipped for the manufacture of heavy caterpillar tractors is well on the way to completion in Cheliabinsk, in the Urals.

Operation of these huge plants, which are among the largest in the world, has been attended by a long list of difficulties. Apart from the fact that time is required for the mastery of the technique of almost any new industry, the present-day Soviet economic conditions, the shortage of essential raw material, parts and tools, the unsatisfactory food and housing conditions, with the resultant high labor turnover, all militate against the smooth, flawless working of the conveyor system which is used in these new modernly equipped factories.

Cheering Came Too Soon

For a short time last spring the Stalingrad factory reached and even exceeded its projected capacity, turning out 150 tractors a day, instead of 144. About the same time the Kharkov plant, which has been in operation for a shorter time, began to produce 100 tractors a day. There was much exultation over these victories of "Socialist technique," and the highest Soviet decoration, the Order of the Red Banner, was awarded to both plants.

Immediately after this, however, a slump set in. The erratic working of the tractor factories is evident from a five-day report for the period from July 21 to 26, exclusive of July 24, which was an off-day under the new six-day-week system. Kharkov's figures for these five days read: 70, 53, 40, 52, 0. Stalingrad's were: 0, 55, 55, 130, 40. The Kharkov output was further discredited by such notes as "38 of these without radiators," "all without radiators," "30 of these without radiators."

One of the main factors in causing the slump was the lack of sufficient high-grade steel. During the first quarter of the year Stalingrad received about 15,000 tons when it needed 20,000. During the second quarter it got only 13,000, when 23,000 were required. However, although the shortage of steel initiated the letdown, it was prolonged and intensified by the deterioration in various departments of the plants. The percentage of waste and breakage has increased.

When the Best Is the Worst

The Nizhni Novgorod automobile works, although perhaps the best of the new factories as regards equipment, has thus far proved the most defective as regards operation.

Its present condition may be gauged from the following phrases applied to it in a recent leading article in the official Communist Party organ, Pravda:

"Grossest mistakes in the organization of labor and production, undesirable equalization in wages, exceptionally high labor turnover, intensified by revolting living conditions, . . . The conveyor encounters a flow of misfits. Waste eats up the automobiles. The factory and departmental planning is obviously bad."

So, while the Soviet truck and tractor industry has acquired impressive physical proportions during the last year, its generating force has developed a serious case of backfiring, to use a motoring term.

If the first Five-Year Plan was needed to put up these huge new mass production plants the second Five-Year Plan may be required to learn their effective operation.

MORE CITIES TO GET FARM BOARD CLOTH

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—Sixteen cities were added Tuesday to the list of the first Red Cross chapters to receive cotton cloth made from the 500,000 bales of Farm Board cotton voted to the Red Cross to clothe the needy. This makes 31 requests for cloth from chapters approved yesterday and today. Prompt shipment will be made from mills by parcel post, express or freight, at the discretion of the shipper as to the most economical method.

LET EAST MAKE ITS OWN PEACE, U. S. IS ADVISED

(Continued from Page 1)

taken instead of the lone rôle of recent months.

"Rash commitments, violations of rudimentary rules of any wise diplomacy, can grow in time to involve national honor or principles," Mr. Huntington-Wilson said. In his opinion American prestige has been endangered in the Far Eastern controversy. Interests of the nation there do not justify this policy, he added.

The Manchurian Situation

Several speakers noted that future relations with Manchuria, especially in trade, have been cast into a dogmatic mold when they could better have been kept open by use of traditional diplomatic devices. Mr. E. Carlton Baker, in charge of the division of Far Eastern Affairs in the State Department in 1909, took this view.

A divergent opinion was expressed by Mr. Foster A. Dulles, author of "America in the Pacific." He proposed the summoning by Washington of a Pacific conference to reach agreements on disputed points.

Further criticism from an economic standpoint of the Ottawa economic preferences was given today by Prof. T. E. Gregory of the London School of Economics. If British Empire trade is expedited by clearing silt from its channels in this way, the same silt will block world channels and so impede total British trade, in his opinion.

Mr. J. A. Stevenson, chief correspondent in Ottawa of the London Times, declared that only time can prove the measures taken, and called the conference a remarkable achievement of compromise.

On Delicate Spot

Mr. Henry Kittredge Norton, who presided at the round table, described the United States as on the horns of a dilemma with regard to Japan and world peace. Acquiescence in separation of Manchuria from China would be retreat in the face of Japanese violation of peace treaties, he said.

But if America joins other nations in an effort to make Japan "toe the line," that may involve war brought about in an endeavor to uphold peace. Mr. Norton finds the latter course preferable, "even at the risk of a possible war with Japan."

Balkan relations are steadily improving, Mr. Adamantios Th. Polyzoides, editor of the Greek Daily Atlantis of New York City, told the concluding round table on peace treaties and the map of Europe. Prof. Bernadotte E. Schmitt of the University of Chicago, presided.

Slowly but surely, a plan of federation is taking form, he said. This movement is from within, and aims at setting up more harmonious intercourse in trade, culture and politics. It involves six nations and 50,000,000 persons, in an area twice that of Italy and situated in "one of the most strategic positions of the world."

How England Kept Level Up

If Britain had not departed from the gold standard, its price level would be substantially lower than it is, Prof. T. E. Gregory of the London School of Economics said in his first public lecture last night. This statement was in explanation of a price level practically unchanged in the past year, although many proponents of dropping gold felt it would raise them markedly.

Other factors keeping prices down have been steadily falling gold prices, and the fact that a large number of countries from which Britain derives food and raw materials were themselves not on the gold standard.

Effects of the monetary change on industry are difficult to assess in view of the complicated world situation, Professor Gregory continued. The unemployment index has remained almost stable, being 26.2 in the first quarter of 1931 and 26.7 in the first quarter of this year. He described employment and the price level as showing a "marked stability."

Movement of manufactured imports and manufactured exports showed a distinct divergence of trade. Influence of the new tariff was credited with holding exports relatively higher than imports in this department. Manufactured imports fell from £124,000,000 in the first half of 1931 to £82,000,000 in the corresponding period this year. Exports fell less, from £150,000,000 to £143,000,000.

Raises Export Question

This result of the tariff raises the question, whether countries like Germany can stand a further diminution of their export markets, Professor Gregory commented.

Exchange policies followed during the past six months have been aimed at keeping the pound steady. In this effort direct importance of the so-called exchange equalization fund, set up under the Finance Act of 1932 to prevent undue fluctuations, has "probably been exaggerated," in Professor Gregory's opinion. The Bank of England could perform the same function, he said, and other factors enter into the situation.

At his final round table yesterday, the London economist outlined possible measures of commercial banking reform for America. These included guarantee of bank deposits, either by government or by banks in a mutual arrangement among those with mutual inspection.

In addition, a uniform banking code was held desirable to iron out differences among state laws in America. Extension of branch banking was found desirable, on regional if not national lines. Since speculation in bank shares was "one of the most deplorable features of the boom," bank statecraft should put bank shares on a "safety first" basis. Then, he said, no one could expect anything from them except steady returns in "bad times as well as good."

Would Stiffen Banking

Professor Gregory's last two proposals were federal inspection of all banks and a radical alteration in the position of bank personnel and standards.

Dr. Stephen P. Duggan of the Institute of International Education brought his round table on Latin-American civilization to a close yesterday with an analysis of those states in the League of Nations. Their bloc of 16 voters out of 55 has enabled them to place small nations of their own number on the Council and to command three seats on the World Court.

It is Dr. Duggan's hope that this power will be matched with a more genuine participation in League affairs. He points out that only 18 ratifications of League conventions had come from there, out of a total of 616 last January. Ten of the 16 states have never ratified the World Court statute.

CLINTON VOTERS TOLD TO PROVIDE RELIEF

CLINTON, Mass., Aug. 25 (AP)—Voters of this town were warned yesterday that if they fail to provide relief for the needy their right to local government will be taken from them. The warning was given by Mr. Theodore N. Waddell, state director of accounts, in a letter advising the selectmen to call another special town meeting for the purpose of appropriating public welfare funds.

Five special town meetings have been called since the last annual session and at two of these the voters refused to appropriate relief funds. The selectmen had advised Mr. Waddell that they had almost exhausted their patience in calling special town meetings.

LIVING COSTS RISE IN MASSACHUSETTS

The "cost of living index" rose more than 2 per cent for July as compared with that of June, according to the announcement of the State Division on the Necessaries of Life. The index number of 128.5 for July represents the first rise since Sept, 1931.

Increases were noted in food, clothing, fuel and light and miscellaneous sections. The index for food represented a rise of 6 per cent with practically every item showing an increase in prices. The purchasing power of the dollar in July, 1932, as compared with the same month for 1913, was about 77 4-5 cents.

COUNCIL REJECTS ALLEN'S PORTRAIT

The portrait of a Governor with hands in his pockets is not in keeping with the dignity which is ascribed to the gallery of governors in the State House, the Governor's Council has agreed.

This decision upholds the Art Commission's disapproval of a painting of former Governor Frank G. Allen, which it was proposed to hang beside the portraits of other Massachusetts chief executives adorning the walls of the State House. The Governor is depicted with hands in his pockets, a pose familiarly associated with him, yet which the commission did not believe contained all the elements of artistic taste. The portrait must now be remade.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Liebeskommando," film, at 1:18, 3:20, 5:22, 7:24, 9:26 p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture lecture, "Sailors of the Sky," 3; league games and activities, all day; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Bridge, benefit Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Eastern Yacht Club, Marblehead Neck, 10:30.

Fair, benefit Libretto, publication of Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs, Napoli Inn, Buzzards Bay, all day.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 9 to 5. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Far Eastern art in printed reproductions made in Japan; American silver by John Coney; modern American prints; modern French prints; aquatints by Goya; English Mezzotints.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, Copley Square—Annual summer exhibition of paintings and sculptures. Through August.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Summer exhibitions.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Summer exhibition of water colors and small paintings.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 667 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition of French and American paintings.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Summer exhibition.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings from Doughty to Twachtman.

Doll & Richards, 138 Boylston Street—Summer exhibitions.

Scherver Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Drawings from Charles Livingston Bull.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street—Portraits by Philip Trueman Hicks. Through Sept. 5.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

Not Exactly Arabic, But—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Canadian National Railways

ROY A. FAYE, ALEPPO TEMPLE, AND MRS. FAYE

Potentates and Totem Poles May Have Little Relation but Here They Are at Jasper National Park.

Shriners Disport At Lake Pearl On Annual Outing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WRENTHAM, Mass., Aug. 25 — From San Francisco's Golden Gate and all scenic way stations including the Canadian Rockies to this town's popular amusement center at Lake Pearl, marks the official tour of "duty" performed by Mr. Roy A. Faye, Potentate of Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, within the last few weeks.

Mr. Faye was chairman of the general committee at the Aleppo Temple's annual outing here yesterday, which took place hardly more than two weeks after his return from the Shrine convention at San Francisco with a party of 300 members from Aleppo Temple and their families. Several thousand members and their families were on hand for yesterday's old-fashioned picnic which was favored by some real old-fashioned summer weather.

The Shriners left Boston by automobile and bus and with them went the famous Aleppo Temple Band which gave concerts during the day. There were dancing and bathing, athletic contests and playground activities for the youngsters, besides plenty to eat, all of which contributed to the Shriners' reputation for knowing how to have a good time.

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE SESSION IS SOUGHT

Mayor James M. Curley is demanding a special session of the Legislature to push through a $15,000,000 bond issue, to make possible an immediate disbursement equivalent to $2 on every $1000 valuation paid by the taxpayer on real estate. In a statement issued yesterday the Mayor pointed out that total valuations in Boston have shrunk more than $14,000,000 in the last year.

Last year real estate valuations showed a gross reduction of $17,600,000 for the first time since 1879 the Mayor declared. This reduction was offset somewhat, he estimated, by new construction. Passage of the bond issue, he believed, would not only provide relief for cities and towns but would also offset a $2 increase in the Boston tax rate.

VOLUNTEERS TO GIVE MEALS FOR 10 CENTS

Full meals for only 10 cents will be served to Boston's unemployed at the new hospice and 1-cent cafeteria to be opened next Monday in the old Marston Restaurant on Brattle Street. It is sponsored by the Volunteers of America and will provide for men, women and children.

Gen. Ballington Booth, founder of the Volunteers, and Mayor James M. Curley will speak at the opening. Those in need will be served by special tickets. Mme. Rose Zulalian will sing.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight; Friday partly cloudy; not much change in temperature; gentle south to west winds.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight; Friday partly cloudy; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight; Friday partly cloudy with possible showers in northwest portion; not much change in temperature.

Maine: Partly cloudy, with possible showers in north portion late tonight or Friday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday, with possible showers Friday in north portion; slightly warmer tonight in south portion.

Vermont: Partly cloudy, followed by showers Friday and in north portion tonight; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate west winds over north portion and fresh southwest winds over south portion; weather partly overcast tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	70	76	Montreal	72	82
Bismarck	60	82	Nantucket	70	74
Boston	70	79	New Orleans	78	90
Buffalo	74	80	New York	68	80
Calgary	54	74	Norfolk, Va.	72	80
Charleston	76	82	North Platte	64	94
Chicago	74	90	Philadelphia	68	84
Cincinnati	68	90	Phoenix, Ariz.	80	108
Denver	58	84	Pittsburgh	72	86
Eastport, Me.	64	72	Portland, Me.	66	76
Hatteras	78	82	Raleigh	64	84
Honolulu, T.H.	70	84	St. Louis	70	88
Tp.m. Aug. 24	76		St. Paul	64	90
Helena, Mont.	54	74	Salt Lake City	64	90
Huron, S. D.	62	92	San Francisco	56	74
Jacksonville	78	84	Santa Fe, N.M.	56	80
Kansas City	76	90	Seattle	56	78
Key West	80	88	Tampa	76	90
Los Angeles	62	84	Washington	70	88
Memphis	72	90	Wichita, Kan.	74	88
Miami, Fla.	80	86	Williston, N.D.	58	72

9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, Aug. 25.
B—Maximum Aug. 24.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Thursday 6:50 p. m., Friday 7:31 a m.
Height of tides, 8.2 feet, 7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8 p. m.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
McCurdy and Company
Humming Bird Stockings $1
STREET FLOOR

Carlisle is taking off $7, making a total of $27.40. Longmeadow citizens will have $1 less to pay, their new rate being $27.50.

An increase of $3.70 was announced for Templeton where the new tax rate will be $41. Grafton's rate has been raised to $44 or $7.50 more than last year while indications are that Springfield will add about $3.40 to its rate making a total of $32 or slightly less. Brockton today announced a rate of $38.10, an advance of $1.30.

Boston Art Notes

Boston Public Library

The exhibition of small sculptures on view at the Boston Public Library deserves more than passing comment. The fact that the figures are carved of soap does not diminish their significance from certain points of view.

The pieces were selected from many thousands which were submitted in a contest. The ingenuity exercised by the artisans with knife and cake of soap is amazing. We may go so far as to say that the material might well be marble, alabaster or ivory for the dignity, delicacy and grace in the handling. The precious materials are prohibitive, but there are not many with the gilt who cannot afford to carve their fancy on a five-cent cake of soap.

Among the subjects are portraits, figures, animals. Styles vary from the realistic to the conventionalized. The softness of the material allows many details that would be too dangerous to hazard on harder material. The ease with which soap can be cut permits a facile handling which proves to be agreeable.

This popular sculpture reminds us of the playful manipulation by prehistoric man of earth clays; and the hobby amongst African natives today of whittling figures from wood. The impulse to make objects of pleasant form easily is deeply rooted. From that rather unpretentious pastime—who knows?—maybe the art impulse was born. To us there is no real difference between these figures at the library and numberless objects viewed in the continuous routine of gallery-trotting. By queer twists of classification, the difference in most instances is non-existent.

It might prove a great help if many of the "dignified" objects could, after we had had our fill of them, be brought to naught beneath a stream of water. D. A.

RAILWAY MAIL GROUP RE-ELECTS OFFICIALS

Mr. Benjamin F. Carle was re-elected president of the Railway Mail Benefit Association, at a meeting held in the Hotel Bradford today. Members of this organization from all parts of the United States are present.

Mr. J. C. Hubler, of Chicago, was reelected secretary-treasurer. The session opened with a memorial service at which time the delegates were addressed by Mr. John McGregor, local secretary of the association from New Haven, Conn. The organization represents the insurance branch of the Railway Mail Association.

YOUNGSTERS RETURN FROM MORGAN CAMP

Four hundred children, showing the results of eight weeks of sunshine and fresh air at the Morgan Memorial summer camps, landed at their South Boston homes, today, in four gayly decorated buses. The flush of a happy vacation shone in the faces of tots only a few months old and husky youngsters of 12 years.

Trucks of the institution were mobilized for transportation purposes. The camps are located at South Athol and spread over a 700-acre farm area.

CLOCK COMPANY WORKERS RETURN

WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 25 (AP)—Two hundred more employees of the Waterbury Clock Company and its subsidiaries, the Ingersoll-Waterbury Company and the Brach Time Company, were called back to work yesterday.

Four hundred others were recalled during the last ten days. Seventeen hundred workers are now on the pay roll, which officials said will reach 2000 by Sept. 1.

THREE MORE TOWNS REDUCE TAX RATES

Lower tax rates for 1932 have been announced by assessors in three more Massachusetts municipalities. Warwick has reduced its rate to $34 per $1000, or $2 less than 1931, while

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
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August Furniture SALE
Beautiful Home Furnishings
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Autocracies Face Parliaments

Two Political Schools Found in Europe: Anglo-French and Germano-Russo-Italian

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Special European Correspondence

Are European Parliaments being transformed? Is the whole system in process of change? These are the questions which are everywhere being asked, and there is much that leads the observer to believe the answer is in the affirmative.

France is perhaps of all European countries the most wedded to parliamentary institution, and yet a curious thing has happened, since the elections of last May.

The Tardieu Government carried on in the absence of Parliament, merely expediting current affairs. Then came the Herriot Government, and from June onward, if the precedent of 1924 had been followed, the Radicals and the Socialists should have insisted on great parliamentary activity.

Instead, there were only a few formal meetings of the Chamber and no discussions were encouraged. Apart from the passing of a truncated financial project which was regarded as urgent, the new French Chamber accomplished nothing, and the deputies were hardly even allowed to make speeches before the session was declared at an end and Parliament adjourned for some months.

* * *

Naturally the new members were disappointed, and the wave of Radical and Socialist enthusiasm was effectively broken. The reason was that the conviction had grown that parliamentary demonstrations are out of place when grave questions are pending, and that the Government should carry on without interference.

Then, although there has been election after election in Germany, it is remarked that the German Parliament has had virtually no control for a considerable time. Even Dr. Heinrich Bruening governed by decree, and assembled the Reichstag as seldom as possible. The present Chancellor, Capt. Franz von Papen, had neither party nor majority. The new Reichstag is so divided that it is regarded as almost negligible. The Government declares its intention of carrying on in any case.

Moreover, it is apparent that the real rulers of Germany are the military authorities, of whom Gen. Kurt von Schleicher is the chief. Germany would seem to be governable at present only by some measure of dictatorship.

In Italy, Signor Benito Mussolini has reaffirmed the personal character of his government. Some of his most important ministers were dismissed without notice and without explanation.

Russia exists under the yoke of a Bolshevist despotism and whatever may be one's views about the Russian régime it cannot possibly be pretended that there is popular control. In Yugoslavia the King, who appeared to be working back toward a more liberal régime, has again taken the reins of power as firmly as ever. Other examples—notably that of Poland—could be given to show that the old conception of parliamentary government scarcely remains intact in the majority of European countries.

* * *

It is not surprising that political writers in Europe are suggesting that a fundamental cleavage between two methods of government is being witnessed. On one side is a Europe which, politically speaking, may be described as Anglo-French. On the other side, is a Europe which, politically speaking, is Germano-Russo-Italian. One Europe remains democratic. The other Europe, despite divergencies of method, is becoming autocratic.

M. Henri de Kerillis, a French politician of some influence, considering the situation, thinks that unfortunately the second Europe—that which is autocratic rather than parliamentary—is largely composed of discontented countries which wish to tear up the treaties and to upset the present order of things. It has an advantage over the first Europe—where the parliamentary system prevents the full and speedy exercise of authority—in that it possesses a unity of direction, a political centralization, and a facility of movement denied to the other.

Thus there is in France a school of thought which suggests that the old parliamentary system must be modified. Constitutional reforms, radical transformations in the mechanism of the modern state, are being seriously advocated. It will be highly important to watch the development of this manner of thinking.

Smith Assumes Editorship Of The New Outlook

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 — Former Governor Alfred E. Smith will have editorial charge of the New Outlook, a monthly magazine outcome of the Outlook and Independent, which suspended publication last spring and was subsequently sold at auction to Mr. Frank E. Tichenor, publisher of several other periodicals.

The New Outlook, Mr. Smith said, will be nonpartisan politically and "not related to Hoover or Roosevelt or Norman Thomas." He indicated that he would be the "editor" in fact as well as in name, and that he himself would compose an editorial for each issue on whatever subject it seemed to him at the time should be "gripping the imagination of the American people."

The editorial policy, he concluded, would be based on "The free and liberal expression of progressive thought on the economic, social, civic and perhaps religious problems of the day."

Mr. Smith declined to break his silence regarding the extent he would participate in the national campaign but he did say he would not attend the mass rally to greet Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt at Seagirt, N. J., this week, by the New Jersey Democracy.

SHIP LINE TO START SERVICE TO MAINE

Direct ocean freight service between Boston and Portland, which has been maintained by the Eastern Steamship Lines for about a century and which is to be discontinued by them next week, will be established again starting Aug. 31 by the East Coast Line, Inc., with the motor vessel Eastern Prince. Through the efforts of Harris and Costello, shippers will receive the same service with three sailings per week in each direction as they have enjoyed under the Eastern Steamship Lines' schedule.

The rates under the new service, it is understood, will include marine insurance on the shipments. In addition to local cargo between the Massachusetts and Maine ports, the new line plans to handle shipments jointly with other carriers, reaching out beyond the two seaports. The Eastern Prince was built at Essex, Mass., in 1919, as a fishing boat and has been converted into a freight carrier of about 300 tons capacity.

NEW MAP ISSUED ON ECLIPSE PATH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 25—Mr. Frederic E. Everett, commissioner of highways, announces an "eclipse" map for free distribution. It is designed to show not only the whole area of totality, but indicates by broad red lines the center of the path that the eclipse will follow across the State.

Mr. Everett said these maps would aid non-residents to select the most available route to the eclipse area and acquaint them as to detours. Motorists are advised to use the Daniel Webster Highway from the Massachusetts line to Colebrook; the Eastside route from Newburyport to Errol; the Atlantic Ocean boulevard, route 1-A, or the Dartmouth College highway to Twin Mountain. Those following Route 16 are advised that construction is under way in Milton, Wakefield and Ossipee, but the road is easily passable.

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"SLICK BIRDS"
According to financial authorities American men and women lose ONE BILLION DOLLARS annually by purchasing worthless stocks—an average loss of more than $25 for every family in the country.
The Federal Government in Washington has issued many warnings against the slick birds who sell these worthless securities, but they still manage to find plenty of easy marks.
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590 were $60	$35
962 were $65	$40
421 were $70	$45
306 were $75	$50

$25 now!

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	YOU SAVE
604 were $35	$15
927 were $40	$20
806 were $45	$25
196 were $50	$30
205 were $55	$35

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FEDERAL RULE OF INDUSTRY FOR PERIOD FAVORED

'Wage Cutting Must Stop,' Leaders of 21 Rail Brotherhoods Assert

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 25 (AP)—Emergency government control of industry was proposed today in a political-economic platform adopted by the executives of 21 railroad brotherhoods with the possibility of support from a united battle front of organized labor.

"In coöperation with all other industrial and agricultural organizations of workers," the railroad labor executives said, "we propose before the election in November to put on record every aspirant to public office either for or against a labor prosperity program."

Taking the view that present reduced wage levels cause reduced consumption, which in turn forces reduced production, the program adopted by the railway labor executives' association calls for a federal "mobilization" of industry to halt the vicious circle.

The "labor prosperity program" was summarized by the executives as follows:

"Wage cutting must stop. Competition in wage cutting and price cutting is simply competitive suicide. Adequate wages, adequate prices and adequate employment must be restored.

"Our national resources and national credit should be mobilized and employed as they would be in a time of war, for the purpose of coordinating and compelling the use of the industrial facilities of the nation for the employment of all those capable of self-support.

"Adequate compensation thus insured to the workers will provide the purchasing power necessary to support the agricultural and industrial production of the nation.

"We are opposed to any permanent socialization of business or property. But to meet the dangerous failure of the managers of private industry to maintain their operations and to exchange their products through voluntary coöperative methods, we believe that an emergency governmental control is now as essential to the national welfare as it would be in a time of war."

In addition to adopting the governmental control policy, the association decided to oppose all further consolidations of railroads "until additional legislation is passed by Congress protecting the public and the employees against increase of unemployment, property losses and the destruction of community interests."

Good Exercise Given By Arctic Berrying

(Continued from Page 1)

feet, were still prettier, and so tame they let us lift one off the nest—which we did very gently—with no appearance of fear.

As it was growing late, and the ice had come in thicker than before, we took to the boat with regret, wondering who would next visit the strange lonely little ice-girt Tern Island, the habitat of thousands of soft, warm, arctic birds. Never shall I snuggle down on a stormy winter night under my Norwegian eiderdown without thinking of that far-away desolate isle of terns.

Arctic Beauty Spot

A walk on Imer Island was a memorable one, for not only did we see some of the most delightful bits of scenery of our whole trip but we found our wild friends so tame that we could almost touch them; wild hare, gray geese with their goslings, ptarmigan and musk-ox in great numbers.

When we left the ship, we had to climb a gently sloping shore until we stood on a grassy, foreland dotted with many flowers. We walked on and on, unconscious of any effort, so cool, and pleasant was this upland island air; so soft and easy was the footing. We found one small lake after another and sat down to rest beside the prettiest one of all. Our presence started up a large flock of gray geese, and for us they showed off all their tricks, sometimes running along the shore so fast they made a streak of dots, sometimes skimming the surface of the water, again diving and coming to the surface with a great splashing like a lot of small boys showing off in a swimming pool. They looked positively crestfallen when we rose and left. As we wandered back to the ship six of us gathered huckleberries in hats and handkerchiefs, but so small were they, that upon returning to the ship, I made them into jam and had just one cupful.

King of the Arctic

Being Sunday, Hilda, our pretty, gentle, dark-haired Norwegian stewardess, amazed us by appearing in correct black dress and neat white apron to serve this repast instead of her usual gay sweater and knickerbockers, our everyday attire on the Vesle Karl.

To see a sleek seal sunning himself on a safe secluded beach, an imperious polar bear lope easily along over roughest ice and then slide gracefully into the water, to see quaint little auks which look as if they ought to be on the wing, strutting about like pompous little New York stockbrokers, make one feel the futility of attempting a description of these arctic creatures.

If one is fortunate, polar bears appear soon after the ice barrier is reached, hunting for seals, their chief food, many miles from the mainland, where in summer they are seldom seen though their tracks are found imprinted in the clay-like mud of Greenland beaches. Two men rowing a boat with all their strength are soon overhauled by this superbly strong creature. Polar Bjorn, as the Norwegians call him, is easily the king of the arctic animal life, with his great strength, wonderful endurance and impressive beauty. The seals are the clowns of the region, always sleek and shining and amusing.

The 'Mythical' Narwhal

We had read so much of the almost mythical narwhal that we eagerly awaited a sight of him and were lucky in coming on a number of them. The explorers of olden times refer to this creature as the unicorn. The strength of these narwhals, though they appear so sleek, smug and shiny, is enormous. Their horn, or tusk is of beautiful spiraled ivory varying from three to ten feet in length. This tusk protrudes from one side of the upper jaw and the animal is able to wield it with such force that it has been known to pierce the solid oak of a whaler's bows. But the ease and grace with which it spars makes it hard to realize the weight of its horn.

The narwhals we saw came up out of the water so near our ship that we could hear the clang of one horn against the other as they played.

Before we went to Greenland an artist friend said to me, "You will need lots of blue in your paint box." His advice was good. But after we reached the mainland, it seemed to me that white was as much needed as blue, for the marvelous mantle of protective white was everywhere conspicuous among birds and beasts. But of these the lovely arctic hare was purest white of all. Larger even than our bounding California jack-rabbit, these hares, with their long hind legs and curious leaping action, often reminded us of a kangaroo.

Under a great sheltering rock my husband came across a fine large snow-white hare fast asleep. Calling the photographer, they set to work to get a picture. The whir of the cinema awoke the sleeper, who was not in the least disturbed but simply yawned and stretched himself, then lazily got up, scratched his long pink-lined left ear with his black-toed right foot and walked off in the most composed manner.

Visit to the Arctic Owl

We found a nest of the magnificent white arctic owl, if nest it can be called, on the hill above Myggbuctu Bay on July 18, with five young ones in it, lying in between the gray stones, with no lining of wool, or feathers, or even moss. When I picked up one of the ugly, uncouth young ones for our photographer to catch, the mother showed some concern. She hovered about on the hill above us, pretending to be wounded and hobbling about with one gorgeous wing dragging. The father joined her and they both staged their little act for us, giving us a fine opportunity to see their gleaming white plumage. We returned the babies to the nest and left the two old birds sitting like white stone sentinels with their unblinking eyes fixed on us until we were out of sight.

The bird that offers the greatest contrast to the powerful cruel owl is the ptarmigan. So gentle and appealing are these soft, fluffy, silver-voiced birds, that of all those we observed, it was our favorite. The air of pride with which the mother ptarmigan paraded her fat, fluffy chicks was charming, the gray of the mother's plumage and warm brown of the little chicks' fluff harmonizing perfectly with nature.

The arctic gull was another of our favorites. Against pure white snow or ice their color fairly gleamed and many a time when our launch disturbed them I have seen a white cloud of them arise so luminous as to reflect light upon the deep blue of the fjord, as a white cloud will do. They are smaller than our European gull, much less raucous in their cry, and they land on their dainty gray feet in a much less ungainly fashion.

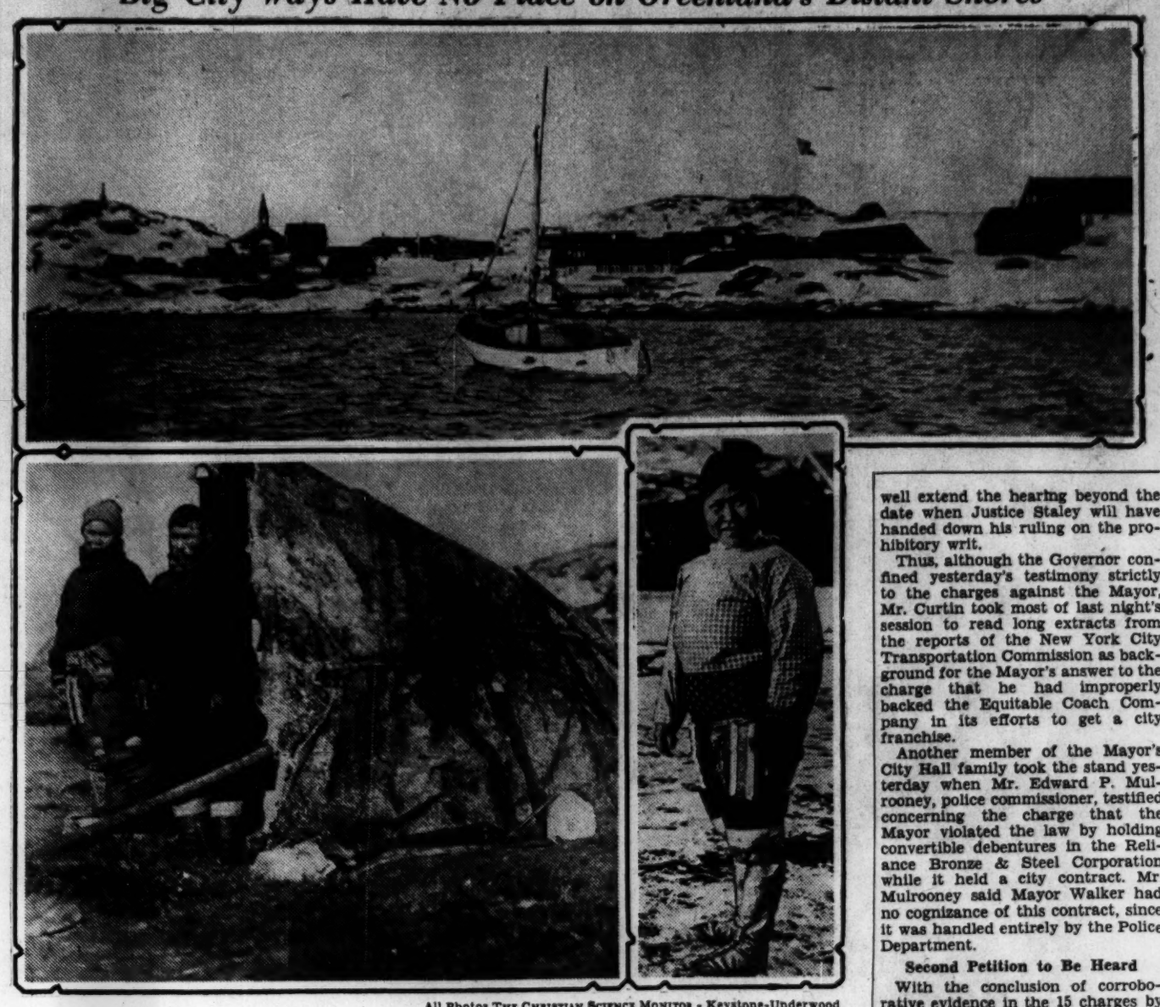
Many a lemming falls victim to these owls and gulls. This queer molelike little creature seems strangely defenseless. We found them with their fur, soft brown like a chipmunk and their queer digging toes like a mole. The lemming has always mystified the naturalists, for every so often it becomes possessed by an urge for travel and travels in great numbers, no obstacle hindering their march and often even hurling themselves over cliffs into the sea. The lemming was scarce in Greenland this summer for the summer before had seen one of these extraordinary mysterious migrations.

In my diary of August 12, I made a list of all the creatures we had seen. They were:

Animals—Polar bears, musk-ox, arctic hare, lemming, seals, walrus, narwhal (bottle - nose), whale (white), porpoise, foxes (in captivity).

Birds—Ravens, arctic owl, gull (gray arctic), tern, guillemot, little auk, eiderduck, geese, loon, divers, snow bunting, ternstones, ptarmigan, phorope (sea geese), skewer. Also bees, butterflies and one ladybird.

Big City Ways Have No Place on Greenland's Distant Shores



All Photos The Christian Science Monitor ± Keystone-Underwood

PRIMITIVE DWELLINGS OF THE ARCTIC

Upper—One of Greenland's Larger Coastal Villages. Lower Left—Ice Huts Having Disappeared in Summer, Fisher Folk Rig Up Cabins of Hides. Lower Right—Latest Fashions in Northern Greenland.

OYSTER GROWERS MEET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 25 (AP)—The Oyster Growers' and Dealers' Association of North America opened a three-day convention yesterday with the prediction that the oyster crop this year would provide employment for 17,000 men and amount to 20,000,000 bushels.

PLATFORM BUILT BY ADVERTISING AND LABOR MEN

Shorter Week and Change in Antitrust Laws Are Major Points

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP) — A "seven-point plan of action" for economic recovery, indorsed jointly by the board of the Advertising Club of New York and the American Federation of Labor, was presented by Mr. Grover Whalen, president of the Advertising Club, at a luncheon yesterday.

The plan called for revision of the antitrust laws, the six-hour day and five-day week in industry, an increasing program for public works, a broadening of the base of taxation, reduction in the cost of government and abolition of prohibition.

The seven-point platform voiced by Mr. Whalen, in order, follows:

"1. That business and labor—the American Federation of Labor—join in working out a plan for their common problem—to wit, stabilization for business and security of employment.

"2. A revision of the antitrust laws.

"3. The question of unemployment—the coöperation of business and labor in advocating and securing wherever possible by industry the six-hour day and the five-day week.

"4 An aggressive and increased program by the federal, state and municipal governments for public and semi-public works. These works, wherever possible, should be primarily income producing or self-liquidating.

"5. That in the present financial necessities of our Government, we advocate the broadening of the base of taxation to more generally and fairly distribute the burden as a means of balancing the national budget.

"6. That the reduction of the cost of federal government, state government, and municipal government, be the immediate concern of business and Labor. (It is intended in outlining the approved plan to accomplish this end, that it be achieved not necessarily by salary of wage cuts, but primarily by cutting out the duplication of bureau activities and by reducing non-essential and duplicated non-departmental activities.)

"7. That we urge the abolishment of prohibition and the immediate liberalization of the Volstead Act as a means of securing additional employment for the unemployed and raising additional revenue for the Government."

Mayor Walker's Ousting Expected

(Continued from Page 1)

which the Hofstadter committee findings held was more deserving of it, was no better off financially than the Equitable; that both depended upon the flotation of securities to buy the buses after a franchise had been awarded.

The defense is indicating a penchant for exhaustive detail that may well extend the hearing beyond the date when Justice Staley will have handed down his ruling on the prohibitory writ.

Thus, although the Governor confined yesterday's testimony strictly to the charges against the Mayor, Mr. Curtin took most of last night's session to read long extracts from the reports of the New York City Transportation Commission as background for the Mayor's answer to the charge that he had improperly backed the Equitable Coach Company in its efforts to get a city franchise.

Another member of the Mayor's City Hall family took the stand yesterday when Mr. Edward P. Mulrooney, police commissioner, testified concerning the charge that the Mayor violated the law by holding convertible debentures in the Reliance Bronze & Steel Corporation while it held a city contract. Mr. Mulrooney said Mayor Walker had no cognizance of this contract, since it was handled entirely by the Police Department.

Second Petition to Be Heard

With the conclusion of corroborative evidence in the 15 charges by the Committee of One Thousand of New York against the Tammany Mayor, the Governor still has to take up the second ouster petition against the Mayor filed by Mr. James E. Finnegan and other Brooklyn taxpayers. Indications today are that the proceedings would not terminate before the middle of next week.

All this is running up a huge bill for the heavily burdened taxpayers of the City of New York, for the costs of the ouster hearing before the Governor must be paid by them. The stenographic report of the proceedings alone has cost an estimated $35,000 thus far, and with this it is believed that the total expenses to the city will be upward of $100,000.

The Governor will leave here after tomorrow night's session for Sea Girt, N. J. to speak at a campaign rally of the New Jersey Democracy on Saturday in support of his candidacy for the Presidency.

No Precedent Is Found In New York to Act On Fee-Splitting Doctors

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 25—The New York State Board of Medical Examiners has before it today for consideration a report by its grievance committee on the alleged fee-splitting of Dr. William H. Walker, brother of Mayor James J. Walker, with four physicians doing city practice. The report holds that there is "no precedent for the consideration of disciplinary proceedings against a physician by reason of the sole charge that he has been guilty of . . . fee-splitting."

The report was made to the board after a preliminary hearing by the committee here yesterday to determine whether the charges brought by Mr. Paul Blanchard, executive director of the City Affairs Committee, were of sufficient merit to warrant trial. A detailed study will be given the question as set forth, but Dr. Moses Keschner, acting chairman of the board, said that it would be two weeks before the body reached a decision on whether to give a full hearing to the charges, if proved, call for the revocation of the licenses of all the doctors concerned. Four physicians are named along with Dr. Walker. Mr. E. Michael White, counsel for the City Affairs Committee, held that while dishonest practice had not been proved beyond a reasonable doubt, the prima facie evidence of it was sufficient to warrant a formal hearing.

The City Affairs Committee had neither the money nor the resources, he said, to carry the inquiry to completion of its own accord, even had it the power of subpœna. Mr. White contended, however, that the facts as brought out in the city inquiry proceedings by Judge Samuel Seabury, chief counsel of the Hofstadter joint legislative committee, were sufficient to lead "any fair-minded board" to further investigation.

Mr. Blanchard told the grievance committee of the board that his group charged Dr. Walker and his associates with fraud against the city in "three particulars."

"The city paid Dr. Walker large sums of money through his associates without Dr. Walker rendering the city any service for that money," he said. "In a number of cases the city paid some of these doctors for fake services described by fake bills. Finally, the money received by Dr. Walker was claimed ordinary graft and no man reading the Seabury testimony carefully can reach any other conclusion."

In announcing the attitude of the grievance committee on fee splitting, Dr. Keschner said in part:

"While the committee is willing to hear argument and evidence on the subject, it is the committee's present view that, in order that fee splitting may constitute ground for action by the committee, the facts established must disclose the usual elements constituting fraud or deceit in the practice of medicine, which must appear from facts."

FINAL DETAILS OF INDUSTRIAL PARLEY SETTLED

Leading Financiers of Nation Meet With Secretary of Treasury

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—A dozen of the nation's leading financiers sat in the Federal Reserve Board room of the Treasury today and discussed with Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, and other Government officials, final plans for the business and industrial conference to be held here tomorrow at the call of President Hoover.

The men who met today were the chairmen of the 12 committees representing the federal reserve districts, established some weeks ago to aid business recovery in their communities. Democrats as well as Republicans are numbered among them. One of the chairmen is Mr. Owen D. Young, prominent in the Democratic Party. Mr. Henry M. Robinson, Los Angeles banker and close friend of President Hoover, presided.

As members of the planning committee filed into the meeting they had little to say. Secretary Mills had been named as spokesman for the group but said he would have nothing to tell reporters until the break-up of the conference this afternoon.

The results of tomorrow's conference, it is expected, will not be spectacular although approximately all of the nation's leading industrialists will be present. As Mr. Mills puts it, there will be "no ballyhoo." Its purpose is to stimulate the various committees to action by comparing their work with that being done by committees in other parts of the country. The two problems of expanding credit and spreading employment will be the main items on the agenda. A permanent central committee to coördinate the work being done in the 12 districts may be the outcome of the conference.

President Hoover's speech opening the conference will probably have more popular interest than will the immediately results of the conference. The President's speech will be accessible to a nation-wide radio audience. It will be brief, lasting only 15 minutes.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU NOTES ANNIVERSARY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—The Federal Children's Bureau Tuesday celebrated the twentieth anniversary of its establishment—and of the day a woman first became head of a government bureau.

Miss Julia C. Lathrop became chief of the Children's Bureau on Aug. 23, 1912. Three other outstanding women follow the trail she blazed—Miss Mary Anderson, chief of the Woman's Bureau, Miss Grace Abbott, present head of the Children's Bureau of Home Economics, and Miss Louise Stanley, chief of the Bureau of Home Economics.

NEW Cunningham RADIO TUBES

will bring you the major issues of the big events including Presidential Campaign Speeches.

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Go on famous President Liners, any Thursday from New York. Take 16 days or stopover as you please. First Class from $175. Special Class from $135... See your local travel agent, or...

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES

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Judge Nisley shoes by quality not by price!

The Autumn Vogue is Nisley Footwear

that must add to every woman's

Allure!

Number three of a series of Modern Beauties

HELEN—the name means light, captivating.

Every demand of Fashion is met by the style creations of the Nisley Style Bureau. This season Suede is featured in Raven black, Javanese brown and Paddock green. Nisley ownership of their factories brings to you the most remarkably fine, flexible quality in the world of footwear.

We answer the question:

"Can you fit me?"

The greatest thrill which Nisley styles afford women who have never worn the shoe: is the exact fitting in their size, no matter how unusual that size may be. Nisley factories constantly supply Nisley stores with new styles in sizes 2½ to 9,—limited number in 9½ and 10—in widths AAAA to D; and all are on combination lasts!

Gerda: (means girt around) Exclusive Nisley creation, in black or brown suede, calf trim.

Helen: Captivating, flexible one-strap in suede of black or brown as well as same shades in kid skin. Trim of simulated lizard.

Alexis: Means helper and what a wonderful one for shopping! Developed in black or brown suede with trim of calf.

Astonishing Values in Chiffon Hose 50c.

sales limited to 2 pairs ($1) to a customer.

Nisley $4

Beautiful Shoes in the exact size you require

All styles one price

by mail $4.15

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Atlanta, Ga., 68 Whitehall St., S.W.
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Charlotte, N. C., 211 Tryon Street
Chattanooga, Tenn., 803 Market St.
East Liberty, Pa., 6016 Penn Avenue
Erie, Pa., 1010 State Street
Huntington, W. Va., 945 Fourth Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1016 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh, Pa., 533 Liberty Avenue
Richmond, Va., 421 E. Broad Street
Rochester, N. Y., 17 Clinton Ave., S.
Scranton, Pa., 124 N. Washington Ave.
Syracuse, N. Y., 432 S. Salina Street
Utica, N. Y., 210 Genesee Street
Washington, D. C., 1339 F St., N.W.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 83 S. Main Street

KEEPING COOL ON WASHDAY —by C.A. Voight

HELLO, ALICE. ISN'T THIS A SCORCHING DAY. WHERE'S MOTHER?
MOTHER'S IN BED AUNT JANE, RESTING.
I DON'T KNOW WHY IM SO TIRED, JANE. I WAS BOILING THE WASH THIS MORNING AND—
BOILING CLOTHES ON A DAY LIKE THIS—IN A STEAMING HOT KITCHEN? NO WONDER YOU FEEL LIKE THAT!
HAVEN'T I TOLD YOU TIME AND TIME AGAIN TO USE RINSO? IT SAVES ALL THAT AWFUL WORK ON WASHDAY. PROMISE ME YOU'LL TRY IT!
NEXT WASHDAY
WELL—YOU LOOK MUCH BETTER TODAY THAN YOU DID LAST MONDAY
YES, THANKS TO RINSO. I JUST SOAKED AND RINSED. I'LL NEVER SCRUB OR BOIL AGAIN
I NEVER GOT CLOTHES SO WHITE AND RINSO IS SO EASY ON MY HANDS, I'M GOING TO USE IT FOR DISHES, TOO

"Amazing how much one box does!" says Mrs W. F. Gribbon of Hartford

"IT'S amazing how much work one big box of Rinso does. I did two weeks' washing and washed my dishes 14 times. My washing of 206 pieces included:

1 bedspread
8 bureau scarfs
4 face towels
6 pillow cases
2 sheets
6 table-cloths
32 towels
40 handkerchiefs
18 children's dresses
13 pairs children's stockings
6 sets children's underwear
6 children's nightclothes
6 house-dresses
2 nightgowns
3 aprons
6 pairs socks
19 pieces underwear
2 pairs pajamas
7 shirts

"Imagine my surprise when I saw that I still had nearly half a box of Rinso left!"

Cup for cup, Rinso gives twice as much suds as lightweight, puffed-up soaps. "Safe suds" say makers of 40 famous washers. Try Rinso next washday for the whitest, brightest wash you ever saw!

Rinso

Millions use Rinso—it's so easy on the hands

FRENCHMEN IN SEMIFINALS

Feature Day's Play With Five-Set Victory in U. S. Doubles Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 25—Only one overseas doubles team survived the quarterfinals of the United States doubles tournament on the Longwood Cricket Club courts yesterday. The defending champions, Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, and John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia; H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., and Keith Gledhill, Los Angeles, and George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and Francis X. Shields, New York, were the American teams in the semifinal with Henri Cochet and his pupil, Marcel Bernard of France.

The feature match proved to be that in which Cochet and Bernard advanced at the expense of Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., and R. Berkeley Bell, New York. Down two sets, the Frenchmen rallied spectacularly to sweep the Americans aside in the march to the semifinals, 1—6, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4, 6—1.

Vines and Gledhill and Lott and Shields experienced much less difficulty defeating their opponents in straight sets, but Allison and Van Ryn were late getting under way and lost the first set to Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, and Lester R. Stoeffen, Los Angeles. After a struggle to win the second set, the Davis Cup pair proceeded to finish the job in a masterly style.

Favored teams all won in the mixed and father-and-son doubles play, while one match remains to be played in the second round of the veterans' doubles. An attendance of some 300 yesterday proved the tournament is gaining in interest. The summary:

UNITED STATES LAWN TENNIS MEN'S DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP — Quarterfinal

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., and Keith Gledhill, Los Angeles, defeated Jack P. Tidball and Elbert R. Lewis, Los Angeles, 6—4, 6—4, 6—3.

Henri Cochet and Marcel Bernard, France, defeated Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., and R. Berkeley Bell, New York, 1—6, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4, 6—1.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, and John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, and Lester R. Stoeffen, Los Angeles, 2—6, 7—5, 6—3, 6—4.

Geoffrey M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Henry W. Austin and Frederick J. Perry, England, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4.

MIXED DOUBLES—First Round

Dorrance H. Chase, Boston, and Marcel Bernard, France, defeated Polly Palfrey, Brookline, and Thomas E. Jansen Jr., Boston, 6—0, 6—3.

Virginia B. Rice, Boston, and Henri Cochet, France, defeated Mrs. Robert Morris, Boston, and Lindley Tiers, New York, 6—1, 6—4.

Second Round

Helen M. Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., and H. E. Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., defeated Joanna O. Palfrey, Brookline, and Jack P. Tidball, Los Angeles, 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. Maude Barger-Wallach, Newport, R. I., and F. X. Shields, New York, defeated Mary E. Cutter and M. T. Hill, Boston, 8—6, 8—6.

Mrs. Whitfield Painter, Dedham, Mass., and George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated Helen Boehm, Malden, and Takeo Kuwabara, Japan, 6—2, 6—3.

Virginia Ellis, Boston, and Jiro Sato, Japan, defeated Mrs. Henry R. Guild, Brookline, and J. S. Olliff, England, 7—5, 6—1.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Virginia Cross, Providence, R. I., and E. R. Avory, England, 6—1, 6—1.

Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, and Frederick J. Perry, England, defeated Hilda Boehm, Malden, and Talcott Banks, Hartford, Conn., 6—2, 6—2.

FATHER AND SON DOUBLES—First Round

C. C. and C. C. Pell Jr., New York, defeated Clarence and Clarence Hosmer Jr., Boston, 6—2, 6—1.

A. N. and A. C. Reggio 2d, Boston, defeated H. and S. Nickerson, New York, 4—6, 6—0, 6—1.

Second Round

J. D. E. and A. W. Jones, Providence, R. I., defeated Samuel and W. F. Rockwell, Boston, 6—0, 6—3.

J. and R. Riley, Boston, defeated A. N. and A. C. Reggio 2d, 7—5, 7—5.

T. B. and F. P. Parker, Boston, defeated E. B. and H. R. Cornwall, Boston, 6—3, 6—4.

H. H. and H. H. Bassford Jr., New York, defeated F. L. and F. L. Day Jr., Boston, 6—1, 6—1.

C. C. and C. C. Pell Jr., New York, defeated W. S. and W. S. Packer Jr., Winchester, 6—1, 6—1.

B. S. and F. Blake, Boston, defeated J. S. and J. S. Nicholl Jr., Boston, 6—1, 6—1.

D. M. and M. T. Hill, Brookline, defeated G. E. and K. S. Pfaffman, Quincy, 6—4, 6—2.

E. W. and E. W. Burns Jr., New York, defeated C. M. and E. S. Underwood, Boston, 6—1, 6—1.

VETERANS' DOUBLES—First Round

C. Anderson and M. Goldman, Boston, defeated J. S. Myrick and B. S. Prentice, New York, 6—2, 6—4.

Second Round

S. J. Adams and H. H. Bassford, New York, defeated F. J. Sullowav, Concord, N. H., and E. Toland, Boston, 3—6, 6—4, 6—1.

WOMEN'S INVITATION DOUBLES

First Round

Helen M. Jacobs and Sarah H. Palfrey defeated Virginia Cross and Mrs. Robert Morris, 6—0, 6—1.

Dorrance H. Chase and Mrs. Henry R. Guild defeated Polly and Joanna O. Palfrey, 6—2, 2—6, 6—4.

Mrs. J. W. Van Ryn and Mrs. Whitfield Painter defeated Helen and Hilda Boehm, 6—1, 6—1.

Dodgers Beaten By Chicago, 7-4

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	68	51	.571
Brooklyn	66	58	.532
Pittsburgh	64	58	.525
Boston	63	64	.496
Philadelphia	62	63	.496
St. Louis	60	62	.492
New York	58	64	.475
Cincinnati	53	74	.417

RESULTS AUG. 24

Chicago 7, Brooklyn 4.
Boston 5, Cincinnati 2.
Cincinnati 3, Boston 1.
Philadelphia 9, Pittsburgh 6.
St. Louis 6, New York 2.

Chicago increased its lead in the National League race to 4½ games over Brooklyn yesterday by opening its crucial series with the Dodgers with a 7-to-4 victory. Philadelphia climbed into a tie with Boston for fourth place in the standing by winning from Pittsburgh, 9 to 6. Boston and Cincinnati divided a double-header, the Braves taking the opener, 5 to 2, and the Reds the second, 3 to 1. Dean and Martin led St. Louis to a 6-to-2 victory over the New York Giants.

The battle for first place at Chicago started with the Dodgers scoring two runs in the first inning off Charlie Root, veteran right-hander. However, the Cubs found their batting eyes in the fourth and touched Van Mungo for three doubles and a pair of singles, all of which sent in four runs. Root was forced to leave the game in the seventh and Bob Smith finished. Billy Herman led the Chicago attack with three out of three.

The Phillies overcame an early Pittsburgh lead by pounding out 14 hits. The Pirates put across all of their runs in the first two innings, but could not get a man in after that. Burt Shotton used three pitchers, Phil Collins getting credit for the triumph. Virgil Davis connected with two doubles and a single for the winners, while Hurst hit a home run. Vaughan made a four-bagger for the Pirates.

Harry Seibold received good support from the Braves in the first game at Cincinnati. The Tribe had one big inning, scoring four runs in the fifth. Four singles, a double and a triple figured in the scoring of the four runs. Knothe led the Boston attack with three safeties. Larry Benton pitched the Reds to victory in the second game, keeping seven Boston hits well scattered. Berger hit a homer for Boston in this game.

Dizzy Dean held most of the spotlight at St. Louis, although Pepper Martin also proved to be a star. Dean limited the Giants to five hits and drove in four runs with a home run and single. Martin annoyed the Giants all afternoon by hitting two doubles and a single and stealing a base. Bill Walker started for the Giants, but was taken out in the sixth. The scores:

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	4	1	0	2	0	x	7	10	0
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	9	1

Batteries—Root, Smith and Hartnett; Mungo, Thomas, Quinn and Lopez. Winning pitcher—Root. Losing pitcher—Mungo. Umpires—Klem, Pfirman and Reardon. Time—1h. 51m.

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	2	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	2	9	14	2
Pittsburgh	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	8	1

Batteries—Elliott, Liska, Collins and Davis; Swift, Spencer, Chagnon, Brame and Grace. Winning pitcher—Collins. Losing pitcher—Spencer. Umpires—Rigler and Stark. Time—2h. 22m.

AT CINCINNATI

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	5	10	0
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	9	0

Batteries—Seibold and Spohrer; Johnson, Frey, Kolp and Lombardi. Losing pitcher—Johnson. Umpires—Magerkurth and Quigley. Time—1h. 45m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	x	3	9	1
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	1

Batteries—Benton and Asby; Betts, Frankhouse and Spohrer, Schulte. Losing pitcher—Betts. Umpires — Quigley and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 19m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	2	x	6	10	1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	5	0

Batteries—Dean and Mancuso; Walker, Gibson and Hogan. Losing pitcher—Walker. Umpires—Donnelly, Moran and Barr. Time—1h. 48m.

Crothers Wins Feature Event

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 25 (AP)—Steve M. Crothers of Chestnut Hill, Penna., who seems to have taken a long-term lease on the Pennsylvania State trapshoot title, was crowned champion of champions in the feature event of yesterday's program of the thirty-third grand American handicap tournament.

Along with Charlie Bogert of Sandusky, Ohio State champion, Crothers shattered 199 out of 200 targets and then went on to break 50 straight in the shootoff while Bogert missed his forty-seventh clay.

This was the second straight year that Crothers triumphed over state champions from all parts of the country. In breaking 250 straight, he boosted his string for the last three days to 846 out of a possible 850.

Two targets back of Crothers and Bogert came C. L. Waggoner of Diller, Neb., to take third prize. No less than 15 state champions tied for fourth with 196 and then did not shoot off the deadlock.

F. D. Kelsey, 77-year-old marksman from Aurora, Ill., won the veterans' trophy for the third consecutive year when he broke 190 out of 200. Kelsey is the only marksman ever to win any grand American championship more than two years in a row. Fourteen veterans took part in the race limited to shooters over 70 years old.

A near perfect score of 199 won for W. B. Sale of Denver, Colo., the professional clay target championship of America. Fred Tomlin of Glassboro, N. J., was second with 198. Tomlin won the annual open championship Saturday with a perfect score.

At the close of firing officials selected the first all-American trapshooting team on the basis of yesterday's scoring.

The team with the scores:

Fred Harlow, Newark, Ohio, 200; W. S. Beavers, Berwyn, Penna., 199; Mark Arie, Champaign, Ill., 199; E. F. Woodward, Houston, Texas, 199; R. A. King, Wichita Falls, Texas, 199; S. M. Crothers, Chestnut Hill, Penna., 199; Joe Heistand, Hillsboro, Ohio, 199, and E. B. Chamberlin, Martville, N. Y., 199.

Japanese Returns Courtesy Even After Ship Leaves Port

By the Associated Press

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 25 (AP)—To the last, and even a little bit beyond, Baron Takeishi Nishi sustained the Olympic Games tradition of Japanese courtesy and consideration.

Spencer Tracy, motion picture actor, bade Baron Nishi what he thought was farewell aboard the Chichibu Maru in Los Angeles harbor last Monday. But when Tracy answered his door bell late Tuesday night, the Japanese nobleman and Olympic team member was there, giving the three bows of ceremony.

The baron explained that when the ship reached San Francisco he remembered something, so he returned by airplane to present Mrs. Tracy an anniversary gift.

Baron Nishi flew back to the outward-bound Chichibu Maru.

NORTHWESTERN LOSES MELLIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Aug. 25—Scholastic excellence has cost Northwestern University a fine quarterback. H. E. Mellin '33, who gained enough experience in two seasons to rate a position on the regulars, attained such a high average in his classes that he was selected in a group which will study in European universities this year. He has an Austin scholarship, and played basketball and baseball as well as football.

MOE AND EVANS OUT OF TOURNEY

Lehman, 1930 Champion, Wins Two Rounds in Western Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 25—Two former champions were eliminated in the opening rounds of match play for the amateur championship of the Western Golf Association at Rockford Country Club here yesterday. Donald K. Moe of Portland, Ore., defending the title, was put out in the first 18-hole round, 1 up, by Charles E. Evans Jr., Chicagoan, eight times former champion. Evans in turn fell in the second round, 2 up, before Arthur M. Bartlett of Ottumwa, Iowa.

John E. Lehman of Olympia Fields C. C., Chicago, the 1930 champion, remained in the field by a 6-and-4 victory over Joel Shepperd of Kalamazoo, Mich., and one of 5 and 4 over A. J. Huhta of DeKalb, Ill. Charles H. Seaver of Los Angeles, former Stanford University football star, lasted through both rounds; he defeated Frank W. Renwick of Aurora, Ill., 1 up, and William Sixty of Milwaukee, 4 and 2.

Evans appeared to have regained his old-time form in his morning victory over Moe. His putter worked like a magic wand and he captured the advantage and held it throughout, making the affair more one-sided than the score indicated.

In the afternoon, however, the putter got off line in the late greens and the veteran Bartlett gleaned the results. The summary:

WESTERN AMATEUR GOLF ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP

First Round

Charles E. Evans Jr., Chicago, defeated Donald K. Moe, Portland, Ore., 1 up.

Arthur M. Bartlett, Ottumwa, Iowa, defeated Robert McCrary, Des Moines, Iowa, 1 up (19 holes).

William Sixty, Milwaukee, defeated Al Miller, Chicago, 1 up.

Charles H. Seaver, Los Angeles, defeated Frank W. Renwick, Aurora, Ill., 1 up (20 holes).

R. B. Martin, Chicago, defeated Frank Justin, La Grange, Ill., 4 and 3.

Richard Ashley, Kenosha, Wis., defeated Robert Cochran, Normandy, Mo., 3 and 2.

Rodney Bliss, Omaha, Neb., defeated Bengt Sjostrom, Rockford, 6 and 5.

Gus Moreland, Dallas, Texas, defeated L. E. Bunning, Chicago, 6 and 5.

John E. Lehman, Chicago, defeated Joel Shepherd, Kalamazoo, Mich, 6 and 4.

A. J. Huhta, De Kalb, Ill., defeated Gus Fets, Chicago, 3 and 2.

Donald Armstrong, Aurora, defeated F. C. Stevens, Los Angeles, 2 and 1.

John Jordan, Des Moines, Ia., defeated Albert Anderegggen, Chicago, 3 and 2.

George Dawson, Chicago, defeated Charles Martin, St. Louis, 2 up.

Ira L. Couch, Chicago, defeated Harry La Veau, Rockford, 5 and 4.

A. J. Holm, Rockford, defeated Harry Eichelberger, Los Angeles, 5 and 4.

John L. Banks, Chicago, defeated John Morrell, Chicago, 5 and 4.

Second Round

Arthur M. Bartlett, Ottumwa, Iowa, defeated C. E. Evans Jr., Chicago, 2 up.

Charles H. Seaver, Los Angeles, defeated William Sixty, Milwaukee, 4 and 2.

Richard Ashley, Kenosha, Wis., defeated R. B. Martin, Chicago, 3 and 2.

Gus Moreland, Dallas, Texas, defeated Rodney Bliss, Omaha, Neb., 2 and 1.

John E. Lehman, Chicago, defeated A. J. Huhta, De Kalb, Ill., 5 and 4.

Ira L. Couch, Chicago, defeated George Dawson, Chicago, 2 and 1.

Donald Armstrong, Aurora, defeated John Jordan, Des Moines, 2 and 1.

John L. Banks, Chicago, defeated A. J. Helm, Rockford, 5 and 4.

ENGLISH CAPTAIN IN AURORA LINEUP

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—The open polo championship, bringing together the ranking players of the United States and England's only 10-goal player, Capt. C. I. T. Roark, will start Sept. 3 with Seymour Knox's Aurora Four meeting Stephen (Laddie) Sanford's Hurricanes in the first game on the famous international field at Meadow Brook. Roark will ride with Aurora.

Five games will be played to decide the championship won last year by Santa Paula of Argentina. The final game is scheduled for Sept. 10. In between and running through to Sept. 17, the same teams will battle for the Monty Waterbury Memorial Cup, a high-goal handicap tournament.

In the second contest of the open championship, Thomas Hitchcock, America's ranking player, will lead his Sands Point quartet against the Eastcott combination headed by E. W. Hopping and his son, Earle A. S. Hopping, seven-goal internationalist. Eric C. Pedley of California, leading scorer in the last international match with England, will ride at No 2 on the Hitchcock team The game will be played at Sands Point Sept. 4.

Templeton, captained by Winston Guest, veteran internationalist, and John Hay Whitney's Greentree combination, including the hard riding Texan, Cecil Smith, and Gerald Balding of England, drew byes into the semifinal round.

OUIMET STAGES RALLY BUT LOSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., Aug. 25—Although Francis D. Ouimet, United States amateur golf champion, defeated Gene Sarazen, British and American open champion, 2 and 1 on the Brae Burn Country Club links yesterday, he was unable to overtake the lead established by Sarazen the previous day at Winchester of 6 up, the final score being 4 and 2. Playing out the bye holes yesterday Ouimet had a 74 to Sarazen's 77.

The amateur champion regained form on his iron play and gave the open champion plenty of competition. All in all the open champion bettered Ouimet by three strokes for the 36 holes, Sarazen scoring 148 to 151 for Ouimet. A crowd as large as on the previous day attended. Yesterday's cards:

Ouimet, out	4	3	5	4	5	3	4	3	5	—36
Sarazen, out	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	5	—37
Ouimet, in	4	4	3	4	5	5	5	4	4	—38—74
Sarazen, in	5	5	3	4	6	4	4	4	5	—40—77

THREE OF AMERICAN LEAGUE REINSTATED

DETROIT, Aug. 25 (AP)—Receipt of a telegram from President Frank Calder of the National Hockey League announcing reinstatement of three American Hockey League players revived hopes yesterday that the Detroit Falcons' roster next season would include several of the Chicago Shamrock players.

The telegram received at Olympia Stadium said that Patrick J. "Paddy" Byrne, Emil Hansen and S. H. "Syl" Acaster had been reinstated. All were under Shamrock contracts last season, although Hansen played with Tulsa.

A deal by which James F. Norris, wealthy Chicago sportsman, sought to have the bulk of his Shamrock team transferred to Detroit and into the National League has been hanging fire because of the National League's refusal to reinstate American League players.

Louis J. Giffels, general manager of Olympia, said he had hopes now the deal might be completed and that he had high hopes most, if not all, of the Shamrock players would wear Falcon regalia next season.

Ruffing Stars As Yankees Triumph

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	84	37	.694
Philadelphia	75	49	.605
Cleveland	70	53	.569
Washington	69	53	.566
Detroit	62	58	.517
St. Louis	55	65	.458
Chicago	38	80	.322
Boston	32	90	.262

RESULTS AUG. 24

New York 9, Cleveland 3.
St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 3 (11 innings).
Washington 2, Detroit 1.
Chicago 7, Boston 3.

Charlie Ruffing conducted New York to a 9-to-3 victory over Cleveland yesterday in the American League and won his fifteenth game of the season. Monte Weaver, rookie righthander of the Washington Senators, scored his nineteenth triumph of the year by holding Detroit, 2 to 1. Jimmy Levey's home run let St. Louis beat the Philadelphia Athletics in 11 innings, 5 to 3. Chicago opened its Boston visit by winning, 7 to 3.

Ruffing held the Indians to eight hits while his team mates were pounding Clint Brown and Winegarner for 16 safeties. The big New York righthander also took part in the attack with two doubles and a single, driving in a pair of runs. Joe Sewell and Ben Chapman also had three hits each for the Yanks. Tony Lazzeri hit a homer, Bruce Connatser, playing first base for the Indians, was the batting star of the game with four hits in five trips to the plate.

Weaver had a pitching duel with Earl Whitehill at Washington. Each man yielded six hits, but Weaver was the more effective in the pinches. The Senators made four errors behind their star rookie, but the misplays did not prove costly. Johnny Kerr drove in both of Washington's runs. Sam West made two hits. Harry Davis batted in the only Detroit run in the fifth.

Levey met one of George Walberg's pitches in the eleventh inning with Scharein on base and hit it into the bleachers, winning the game for the Browns. Going into the ninth inning the Athletics were behind, 3 to 1, but home runs by Eric McNair and Jimmy Dykes put Connie Mack's club back in the ball game. Jimmy Foxx hit his forty-fifth of the season in the second.

Ted Lyons proved too much for the Red Sox yesterday both as a pitcher and batter. The veteran right-hander, who is one of the best in the game when right, kept nine Boston hits scattered. At the plate, Lyons made three hits, including a double and two singles, and batted in three runs. He also scored once himself. The White Sox made 12 hits off three pitchers, Bob Kline getting the defeat. The scores:

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	3	1	0	2	3	0	x	9	16	2
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3	8	0

Batteries—Ruffing and Dickey; Brown, Winegarner and Sewell, Pytlak. Losing pitcher — Brown. Umpires — Nallin, Van Grafian and Geisel. Time—2h. 10m.

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	x	2	6	4
Detroit	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	0

Batteries—Weaver and Spencer; Whitehill and Desautels. Umpires—Owens and McGowan. Time—1h. 53m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
St. Louis	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	1
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	9	0

Batteries—Stewart and Ferrell; Walberg and Cochrane. Umpires—Guthrie, Moriarty and Hildebrand. Time—2h. 22m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	2	1	0	0	4	0	0	—	7	12	0
Boston	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—	3	9	3

Batteries—Lyons and Grube; Kline, Boerner, McNaughton and Tate. Losing pitcher—Kline. Umpires—Ormsby and Dinneen. Time—1h. 42m.

MISS SHILEY RETURNS PURSES

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25 (AP)—Jean Shiley, who captained the American women's Olympic track and field team and broke the world's high jump record in the recent games at Los Angeles, yesterday revealed she had returned two purses presented to her at a home-coming celebration Monday night. The purses, the amounts of which were not disclosed, were in a box tendered Miss Shiley at a reception in a theater in Brookline, her suburban home town. "Naturally, I accepted the gifts," she said, "but when I discovered they consisted of money I explained that I could not accept these considerations under the Amateur Athletic Union rules."

LORNA WHITTELSEY WINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 25—Lorna Whittelsey, Indian Harbor Yacht Club, Greenwich, Conn., retained her title as champion woman skipper of Long Island Sound. Her victory in the Sound eliminations, concluded yesterday off the American Yacht Club, earned the right to defend her Atlantic coast class title in the contest for the Mrs. Charles Francis Adams Cup, which starts off Cohasset, Mass., Sept. 6. Yesterday Miss Whittelsey, in the Atlantic class sloop Clown, increased her total points to 16½ to win the title. Mrs. Willis Wood of Cold Spring Harbor Beach Club, sailing the Zest, took second-place honors, with 14½ points.

MISS WHEELER WINS SINGLES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STATEN ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 25—Gracyn W. Wheeler of Santa Monica, Calif., captured the first annual girls' title in the eastern grass court tennis championship yesterday at the Richmond County Club, defeating Millicent Hirsh of the Bronx in the singles final, 6—3, 7—5. Miss Hirsch, however, was on the winning side of the net in the doubles final which she and Bonnie R. Miller of Los Angeles won from Muriel Ripperger and Miss Wheeler, 7—5, 6—3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	90	47	.657
Buffalo	74	61	.548
Baltimore	75	63	.543
Montreal	70	64	.522
Rochester	70	67	.511
Albany	62	74	.456
Jersey City	62	79	.440
Toronto	45	93	.326

RESULTS AUG. 24

Albany 4, Toronto 3.
Albany 4, Toronto 3.
Baltimore 4, Montreal 2.
Jersey City 6, Buffalo 5.
Newark 3, Rochester 1.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Minneapolis	78	52	.600
Columbus	76	59	.563
Indianapolis	72	62	.537
Kansas City	67	64	.511
Toledo	68	66	.507
Milwaukee	65	66	.496
Louisville	54	78	.413
St. Paul	48	83	.366

RESULTS AUG. 24

Columbus 5, Minneapolis 1.
Louisville 14, Kansas City 7.
Milwaukee 12, Indianapolis 11.
Toledo 6, St. Paul 3.

Mrs. O. S. Hill Wins Close Match, 1 Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 25—In a third-round match today for the annual championship of the Women's Western Golf Association at Peoria Country Club here, Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City, Mo., the title defender, faced Jean Armstrong of the Indian Hill Golf Club, Chicago, a favorite among the younger aspirants.

Mrs. Hill was given a close challenge in the second round yesterday by Mrs. Austin Pardue of Minneapolis whom she defeated, 1 up, after hopping a stymie on the eighteenth green. The champion appeared to have easy sailing at the turn where she was 4 up, but Mrs. Pardue chained to get her several brilliant holes, to shoot the second nine in 36 and came up to the eighteenth only 1 down.

Mrs. Pardue won the tenth with a birdie 3, lost the twelfth by triple-putting, won the fourteenth with a par 4 as Mrs. Hill's approach wandered wide and also the fifteenth with a birdie 3. Again on the sixteenth Mrs. Pardue set the pace with a par 4 which left her only 1 down. They halved the seventeenth in par threes. On the eighteenth the Minneapolis lady's birdie 3 efforts stopped three inches short of the cup. The champion's putt laid a direct stymie for herself, but she lifted the ball with a niblick to halve in 4.

Miss Armstrong, the Hill opponent today, caused surprise in defeating Mrs. Robert Greenlease of Kansas City by the score of 5 and 3. The Chicago girl was 3 up at the turn.

Mrs. Melvin Jones of the Lincolnshire C. C., Chicago, remained in the tourney by defeating Elizabeth Abbott of Los Angeles, 1 up. Today Mrs. Jones faced Mrs. May Greene of Glendale, Calif., who yesterday triumphed over Mary K. Browne of Cleveland, former United States tennis champion, 3 and 2, after a close contest. The summary:

WOMEN'S WESTERN GOLF ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP

Second Round

Mrs. Opal S. Hill, Kansas City, defeated Mrs. Austin Pardue, Minneapolis, 1 up.

Jean Armstrong, Indian Hill, Chicago, defeated Mrs. Robert C. Greenlease, Kansas City, 5 and 3.

Mary Elizabeth Ford, Kansas City, defeated Rena Nelson, Exmoor, Chicago, 3 and 2.

Mrs. Thomas Wallace, Tulsa, defeated Dorothy Gustafson, South Bend, 2 and 1.

Mrs. J. Walter Beyer, Tulsa, defeated Jane Weiller, Northmoor, Chicago, 5 and 3.

Lucile Robinson, Des Moines, defeated Marion Miley, Lexington, Ky., 4 and 3.

Mrs. Roy Greene, Glendale, Calif., defeated Mary K. Browne, Cleveland, 3 and 2.

Mrs. Melvin Jones, Lincolnshire, Chicago, defeated Elizabeth Abbott, Los Angeles, 1 up.

C. G. Cupid Stars Welsh Track Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWANSEA, Wales—C. G. Cupid was the star of the last of the 1932 national track and field athletic championships in Britain which were concluded here, July 23, when the Welsh titles were decided.

Cupid, a member of the Swansea Valley A. C., won both the 100- and 220-yard dashes for the second year in succession.

Other titleholders to retain their championships were S. B. Macey, Newport A. C., in the 120-yard hurdles; R. T. Jones, Cardiff University A. C., in the running broad jump; J. Higgins, a clubmate of the sprint champion, in the running hop, step and jump, and the Monmouthshire Police, who had a walkover in the tug-of-war. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by C. G. Cupid, Swansea Valley A. C.; H. Aubrey, Newport A. C., second; A. Gillett, Swansea Valley A. C., third. Time—10 1-5s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by C. G. Cupid, Swansea Valley A. C.; E. K. Hughes, Newport A. C., second; H. J. Truman, Roath Harriers, third. Time—23.3s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by W. H. Mitchell, Newport A. C.; C. M. Howell, Roath Harriers, second; H. L. Uzzell, Newport A. C., third. Time—52 2-5s.

880-Yard Run—Won by G. Lewis, Roath Harriers; T. Jones, Spiller's A. C., second; J. Griffiths, Salford Harriers, third. Time—2m.

One-Mile Run—Won by T. Thomas, Newport A. C.; L. Tongue, Newport Harriers, second; D. I. Pritchard, Abergele H., third. Time—4m. 39 3-5s.

Four-Mile Run—Won by G. Gallivan, Pontnewydd H.; R. G. W. Hopkins, Swansea Valley A. C., second; W. O. Short, Newport Harriers, third. Time—20m. 50 3-5s.

120-Yard Hurdles—Won by S. B. Macey, Newport A. C.; P. Phillips, Cardiff University and Roath Harriers, second; C. F. Bond, Cardiff City Police, third. Time—15 4-5s.

Running High Jump—Won by H. L. Beale, Polytechnic H., 5ft. 4in.; E. Harris, Swansea Valley A. C., second; T. Phillips, Cardiff University A. C., third.

Running Broad Jump—Won by R. T. Jones, Cardiff University A. C., 20ft. 8in.; A. G. Hawkins, Royal Air Force, 20ft. 3in., second; J. T. Rickard, Swansea Valley A. C., 19ft. 7in., third.

Running Hop, Step and Jump—Won by J. Higgins, Swansea Valley A. C., 40ft. 3in.; E. Griffiths, Swansea Valley A. C., 39ft. 8in., second; L. H. Beale, Polytechnic H., 38ft. 11in., third.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by G. W. Dillaway, Monmouthshire Police A. C., 37ft. 4in.; R. L. Evans, Swansea Valley A. C., 34ft. 9in., second.

Two-Mile Walk—Won by J. Keohane, Glamorgan W. C.; F. C. Gibbons, Newport H., second; M. Bingham, Glamorgan W. C., third. Time—15m. 13 2-5s.

Tug-of-War — Won by Monmouthshire Police—walked over.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C
Portland	84	62	.575
Hollywood	82	64	.562
Los Angeles	80	65	.552
San Francisco	78	65	.545
Sacramento	73	73	.500
Seattle	66	79	.455
Oakland	63	83	.432
Missions	55	90	.379

RESULTS AUG. 24

Seattle 3, Sacramento 1.
Los Angeles 8, San Francisco 6.
Oakland 5, Portland 4.
Hollywood 3, Missions 2.

FRENCH SUSPEND CYCLISTS

PARIS, Aug. 25 (AP)—Two of the Olympic cyclists who helped win second place for France in the team competition at the Olympic Games at Los Angeles today were suspended by the French Cycling Federation and the entire team was censured for lack of discipline. The charge against the two suspended riders was inacceptable conduct and poor spirit.

NURMI REQUEST REFUSED

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—Hugo Quist, personal friend and former manager of Paavo Nurmi, Finnish track star, said today Nurmi had been invited to run in a 10-mile exhibition race at Salem, N. H., Sunday but Amateur Athletic Union officials said sanction for Nurmi to run had been requested and refused.

PHILLIES SIGN AD LISKA

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25 (AP)—The Philadelphia National League Baseball Club announced yesterday the signing of Ad Liska, former Washington pitcher, and the release of Harold Elliott, right-handed boxman.

KRUPP WINS BOWLING TITLE

TORONTO, Aug. 25 (Canadian Press)—Dr. Weston Krupp, Woodstock, yesterday won the Dominion Lawn Bowling Association singles championship, defeating Ross Ormerode of St. Petersburg, Fla., 19 to 14, in the final of the tournament.

Prize of $1000 Awarded to Young Harvard Chemist

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 25 (A

HERRIOT PUSHES ANGLO-FRENCH UNDERSTANDING

Channel Island Visit to See British Secretary Adds New Chapter

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Aug. 24 — Thoroughly in keeping with his desire to maintain the closest possible relations with England, it is officially announced that the French Prime Minister, M. Edouard Herriot, will pay a brief visit to the Channel Islands where he will meet Sir Herbert Samuel, British Home Secretary.

M. Herriot intended to spend his vacation this summer in Jersey and Guernsey and Sir Herbert, to whom he spoke of his intention during the Lausanne conference, invited him to be his guest.

But M. Herriot has been much too busy to take a real holiday and will limit his vacation to a few days in the Channel Islands, starting Saturday.

The islands, British possessions, just off the coast of Brittany, form an admirable setting for a friendly meeting between the French and British statesmen.

The ostensible object of M. Herriot's visit is to see the house where Victor Hugo, one of the Prime Minister's "heroes," lived as an exile from France, but it is reasonable to expect that Franco-British collaboration with regard to debts to the United States and the new commercial treaty now being negotiated between the two countries bulk at least as large in the conversations as historic and literary topics.

M. Herriot's visit to the Channel Islands is a natural outgrowth of the Anglo-French confidence accord concluded at Lausanne and consistent with Franco-British collaboration which marked the closing days of the Geneva Disarmament Conference.

Home Loan Bank Districts Charted

(Continued from Page 1)

subscribe the total capital. Subscription books will be opened shortly in each district.

Approximately half of the states, according to Mr. Franklin W. Fort, chairman of the board, will be compelled to amend their laws before they can become members in the system. Until the end of their next legislative session, institutions in these states will be allowed to borrow as non-members by putting up additional collateral.

A list of the districts with a statement of the mortgages owned therein by the institutions eligible to purchase stock in the system and of the minimum capitalization fixed by the board and approved by the Treasury, follows:

No. 1. Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Mortgages, $3,600,000,000; capital, $12,500,000.

No. 2. New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands. Mortgages, $9,500,000,000; capital, $20,000,000.

No. 3. Delaware, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. Mortgages, $1,-600,000,000; capital. $12,500,000.

No. 4. Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and the District of Columbia. Mortgages, $520,000,000; capital, $10,000,000.

No. 5. Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. Mortgages, $1,250,000,000; capital, $15,000,000.

No. 6. Michigan and Indiana. Mortgages, $575,000,000; capital, $8,-000,000.

No. 7. Wisconsin and Illinois. Mortgages, $825,000,000; capital, $15,-000,000.

No. 8. North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri. Mortgages, $350,000,000; capital, $7,500,-000.

No. 9. Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and New Mexico Mortgages, $340,000,000; capital, $10,-000,000.

No. 10. Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Colorado. Mortgages $400,-000,000; capital $7,500,000.

No. 11. Montana, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming and Alaska. Mortgages $200,000,000; capital $6,000,000.

No. 12. California, Nevada and Arizona. Mortgages $650,000,000; capital $10,000,000.

Farmers Not 'Forgotten' In Government Credit

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 — The farmer has not been a "forgotten man" during President Hoover's Administration, if figures prepared from official records give a true picture of the steady extension of credit to agriculture during the last 2½ years.

During this period Federal Government agencies have extended $1,-205,333,124 in credit to farmers. These figures, prepared by Mr. Paul Bester, chairman of the Farm Loan Board, answer the contention that the banks and "big business" have been the only ones to receive a helping hand from the Administration.

Here in figures is the complete story of the source of credit and the amounts extended to agriculture:

Federal intermediate banks, loans and discounts including renewals for 30 months ending June 30, 1932 —$611,138,912.

Federal Land Banks, loans, $103,-216,600.

Federal Farm Board loans to cooperatives including loans to stabilization corporations, farm organizations, through June 30, 1932, $356,-987,052.

Federal Farm Board loans to cooperatives to capitalize credit corporations, $5,325,000.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans to joint stock land banks, $864,216; to livestock credit corporations, $5,893,635; to agricultural credit corporations, $286,365.

Department of Agriculture loans under $45,000,000 appropriation made Dec. 20, 1930, $39,623,946; loans under $2,000,000 appropriation (crop of 1931) $1,872,433; under $20,000,000 appropriation (spring of 1931, summer of 1931, fall of 1931 and spring of 1932) $15,964,556; under $20,000,-000 appropriation to capitalize credit corporations $1,453,024; from Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds to date $64,406,331.

Through regional agricultural credit corporations additional credit is about to be extended to stock breeders and producers of crops.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, upon application of the Governor of Alabama, has made available to the City of Birmingham and the County of Jefferson $225,000 to meet current emergency relief needs under title I of the emergency relief and construction act of 1932. This sum was made available to supplement efforts of the City of Birmingham and the surrounding County of Jefferson.

Business Men Riddle Harriman Wet Plea

(Continued from Page 1)

legitimate trade to the coffers of the booze makers.

"Rather than 'the road to business stability,' such a plan seems to me to propose only the reopening of a highway back to the jungle of economic waste and industrial chaos."

Mr. Scott proceeds to answer eight specific anti-prohibition claims made by Mr. Harriman. To Mr. Harriman's assertion that "Probably there is as much liquor consumed now as in 1914," Mr. Scott replies:

"Not only do outstanding authorities upon national economic conditions, such as Irving Fisher of Yale, Thomas Nixon Carver of Harvard and Paul Howard Douglas of the University of Chicago, agree with the United States Government's exhaustive survey findings that there has been an emphatic decline in the consumption of liquor, but even so noted a wet authority as Hugh Fox of the United States Brewers' Association, frankly admits a radical drop in the aggregate of liquor consumed in America.

"This decline has been achieved under national prohibition and in the immediately preceding half decade (1914-1919) of increasing state and local prohibitory laws. On the contrary, for the 15 years prior to 1915 the liquor traffic unhampered by effective, restrictive legislation scored a tremendous increase in prohibition and retail sales."

To Mr. Harriman's assertion that "our jails are crowded with prisoners arrested for drunkenness" and that "crime rings supported by bootleggers' profits flourish," Mr. Scott points to the official records from 331 leading cities of the country which show that arrests for drunkenness have declined since 1914 from 174 to 143 for 10,000 population, and that this remarkable record, even in the wettest centers of the nation, has been made in the face of every effort that could be made by liquor politicians to nullify, defy and break down the enforcement of national prohibition.

That "crime rings neither flourish nor are supported largely by bootleggers' profits" is denied by Mr. Scott with the assertion that "federal prosecutions in New York City, Chicago and many other cities" in recent months have smashed "to smithereens scores of the biggest bootleg cliques in the country and sent their leaders to prison."

In regard to Mr. Harriman's charge that "poisonous alcohol is substituted for honest liquor," Mr. Scott shows that alcoholism fatalities have declined more than 40 per cent during the 12 years under prohibition.

In answer to Mr. Harriman's exposition of the British policy of high tax and strict regulation as the plan which America should substitute for prohibition, Mr. Scott says:

"As an industrial leader, Mr. Harriman, would you prefer to have the United States driven to the resort of the dole system, with a government taxed billions a year to provide the barest necessities for millions of families reduced to the starvation point by war, unemployment and drinking?

"You make the unsupported assertion that under Great Britain's policy of high taxation and strict regulation, crime has diminished; yet the Home Office of Criminal Statistics of England and Wales for 1928 shows that no less than eight general divisions of crime have increased from 72 to 175 per cent since the war."

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets; talk.
5:15 Tangee Musical Dreams.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Time announcement; weather report.
6:03 Sports Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Edward Jardon, tenor.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Ray Meyers of the "Nautilus."
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Regimentalists: chorus.
8:15 Harry Michaels, "Singing Pianist."
8:30 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller": sketch.
8:45 "The Responsibility of the Voter for Municipal Misrule," Representative George P. Anderson.
9:00 NBC, New York Orchestra: concert.
9:30 NBC, "Thompkins Corners": sketch.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 NBC, Johnson Orchestra; Whispering Jack Smith; female trio.
10:30 NBC, "Three Keys": Negro trio.
10:45 Republican news; time; weather.
11:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Cesare Sodero's Orchestra.
12:00 NBC, Hollywood on the Air: Dolores Del Rio; Joel McCrea; Hawaiian group.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

4:45 p. m.—Del Castillo, organist.
5:15 Studio soloists.
5:45 NBC, G. E. Circle: Heywood Broun; John Erskine; soloists.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; organ.
7:00 Talk, Mr. David O. Woodbury.
7:15 Michael Ahern, baritone; Wilbur Burleigh, organist.
7:30 NBC, Ray Perkins; Van Steeden Orchestra.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallée's Orchestra; Olsen and Johnson, comedians.
9:00 NBC, Democratic National Committee: Govs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry F. Byrd.
9:30 NBC, G. Washington Concert Orchestra, Graham Harris, conductor.
10:00 NBC, Walter O'Keefe; Kemp Orchestra; King Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade"; orchestra.
5:15 Shepard Musical Sketch Book.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Rhythm Ramblers.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Organ music; "Road Helps."
6:30 Romance of the Out-of-Doors, with Bob Emery.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "The Melodeers."
7:15 Political talk; dance music.
7:45 CBS, Benny Kreuger's Orchestra; Georgie Price.
8:00 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 Kendall Harney Concert Ensemble.
8:45 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Same as WBZ.
9:30 CBS, Magazine sketch.
10:00 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
11:30 to 1 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Dancing by the Sea."
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 CBS, Shapiro and Shefter, pianists.
6:00 CBS, Irene Beasley; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Dance music; time; baseball.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:30 Elizabeth T. Behnke, pianist.
7:45 Kelsey Highland Harmonies.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Motion picture preview.
8:30 CBS, "Meyer the Buyer"; sketch.
8:45 Chemical Society ecture.
9:00 Serial dramatic sketch.
9:30 Helen Barr, soprano; Francis Cronin, organist.
10:00 Studio period; news.
10:15 CBS, Quartet; organ.
10:30 Golden Slipper Marathon.
10:45 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Little Jack Little.
11:45 CBS, Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:35 p. m.—Parents' Question Box.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:15 p. m.—Religious talk.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Talk, Mr. Clarence Kilde.
4:15 p. m.—Musical program.
4:30 p. m.—Messages from ministers.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:36 p. m.—Musical programs.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—"Books and Authors."
2:45 p. m.—Studio recital.
3:00 p. m.—Matinée Revue.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Popular musical programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Pie Plant Pete."
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—WEEI organist.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, President Hoover's National Conference of the Business and Industrial Committees of the Twelve Federal Reserve Districts; speakers.
11:30 a. m.—New England Kitchen.
12:00 noon—Organ; Globe news.
12:25 p. m.—Studio period.
1:15 p. m.—NBC dance music.
2:00 p. m.—Musical and studio.
3:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musica. programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Chicago, Fenway Park, Fred Hoey reporting.

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No Place Like Home—Even When It's an Ice Wagon

THE ICE-WAGON ARTISTS' COLONY — All Photos THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Top—Strung Along the Brow of a Hill They Look Like a Circus Come to a Halt for the Night, or a Gypsy Caravan. Bottom, Left to Right—Grant Wood, Iowa Artist, Puts an Artistic Touch to His Wagon. The Tenant of This Cart Insisted on Making His Place Homelike—or More Likely It Was a She—With a Coat of Clean White Paint, Two Little Windows, Flower Boxes and Lace Curtains.

Iowa Artists Live in Ice Carts As Gay as Any Gypsy Caravan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa — In a sheltered valley 26 miles from here lies the little town of Stone City. This year the village has become the center of an art colony, founded by Iowa artists.

Their choice centered on this rural village because the country about offered infinite variety of landscape, which was typical of this section of the middle West, for within a few miles of the town can be found woods, plains, rolling farm land, winding streams, and even high bluffs of limestone, yet Stone City is enough off the paved highways of the State to give the artists seclusion and the well-graveled roads allow of trips to the many other small villages scattered about.

The village itself has had an interesting history, for in the early eighties Mr. J. A. Green, knowing the splendid quality of limestone in the country about, visioned a great future for this location. He built for himself a house with high-ceilinged rooms and marble fireplaces in every room. Over every fireplace murals were painted on the plaster walls and the ceilings were heavily laden with relief work.

Mr. Green ruled that nothing could be built in the town that was not of stone and so the opera house and hotel combined stand as a great stone monument to his dictum. The mill, the church, the station, the stores and the houses all are of mellowed limestone. But portland cement came to replace his limestone, and quiet eventually settled over the stone quarries. Gradually the houses emptied, the mill was stilled and the great stone mansion closed.

So the little town went to sleep only to be discovered by Mr. Grant Wood, an Iowa artist, who has already painted it and recorded it for all time. The students are housed in the rambling stone mansion, which rapidly filled with Iowa artists eager to join the new colony. This year the directors did not wish to open any of the other buildings down in the village, so the idea of using old-time ice wagons for individual homes was proposed. The result is interesting and amusing. The artists own their own wagons and have decorated them according to their individual tastes.

There is room in each wagon for a cot and tiny table and stool. Placed as they are, on the brow of the hill, they receive the full sweep of the summer breezes and with their brilliant coloring outlined against the rays of the setting su they look like a gypsy encampment from the surrounding hills and valley.

Even the interiors have been treated and decorated in an original way. Space is precious and so amusing furnishings, such as a cuckoo clock, wash basin and baskets and curtains, are painted as murals on the inside walls. Lighted lanterns hung on the wagons sway in the night breezes, making a fantastic line across the hilltop.

But the life of the Stone City artist colony is not all amusement. There is the most serious air of work about the place. In the great old stone ice house, adjoining the "mansion" are held weekly criticisms, and the paintings, lithographs, and drawings show genuine talent and an air of earnestness that is impressive. Down in the stone quarries, those interested in sculpture carve directly from the stone with one of the large rooms in the house devoted to modeling.

Great interest has been shown in the work of the colony by the people of the surrounding country and in fact by all Iowans, who flock in large numbers every Sunday to the exhibits.

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Actual Value of Prohibition Shown by Study of Its History

Los Angeles High School Students Take Keen Interest in All Phases of Fight Against Alcohol in Practical Application

What sort of education will aid in solving the liquor problem? Many temperance workers are asking themselves that question How Los Angeles school teachers answered it in a practical manner is told by a Monitor correspondent in a series of four articles, of which this is last.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Suppose that you are a history teacher and interested in impressing upon your pupils the value of prohibition and temperance in modern civilization. How would you go about it?

Perhaps you would do as a Central Junior High School instructor here was revealed to have done in a recent survey of temperance education methods conducted by the division of psychology and educational research of the Los Angeles city school district. This teacher had her class make notebooks showing the history of prohibition since colonial times and its historical significance in the development of the United States. Later they made exhibits of newspaper clippings showing the testimony of famous persons in favor of prohibition.

In another history class, the students found a temperance lesson in the disintegration of Greek and Roman civilization that followed the corruption of society. The influence of liquor upon the decline of ancient nations is said to have impressed them with the importance of maintaining modern civilization against the inroads of drink.

One teacher of history in the McKinley Junior High School finds that the Eighteenth Amendment is attacked each time it comes up for discussion.

"We face the issue squarely each time, and find everything we can in our text," he reported; "among other facts that 32 states were dry before the national amendment was passed, and that 46 states, instead of 36, passed or ratified the Eighteenth Amendment."

Some teachers of social science studies in Los Angeles schools decline to allow their pupils to debate upon the Eighteenth Amendment, declaring that the issue was settled when the amendment was made a part of the Constitution, and is therefore a mute question.

The social cost of drink astonished high school students of current affairs when they found that the war debts of Europe could easily be repaid should those nations lower their consumption of liquor and devote their energies to more profitable labors.

A regular program upon character building is held annually at the Metropolitan High School. Prominent men are invited to speak about the values and benefits of temperance.

Study Prohibition History

Newspaper reports of accidents due to drinking are clipped and posted upon a bulletin board by the class in civics. Members watch especially for automobile accidents caused by drunken drivers, and keep the display current as a reminder to other students.

In another civics class, the study of alcohol is correlated with that of the Constitution After examining the method of amendment, the class studies the separate amendments, and, finally, the Eighteenth Amendment is chosen for special study. Then reports upon temperance and prohibition are taken from magazines and books and delivered in class. In this way a survey of the temperance movement and the history of prohibition in the states and Union is given.

Afterward the class studies social effects and the problem of law enforcement. The conclusion is finally reached that prohibition is a serious movement founded upon real causes, and that temperance could not be aided by nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment.

One class studied temperance by doing research work of its own, interviewing prohibition and police officials, and bringing back information to others about the problems of law enforcement.

How would a return of liquor affect their homes and the community? asked a teacher of her class She then directed the members to find out what would happen to local industries. She asked them how much their parents would spend for drink, and how much this would deprive the families of. Could their father afford to drink and also provide them with an automobile? A whole list of questions demanded careful attention to economic consequences right at home which might conceivably follow repeal of liquor laws.

Gets First-Hand Knowledge

From three to five weeks is spent each year by a class in social studies in a study of alcohol and narcotic problems. Furnished with statistics, the students draw graphs and make outlines showing trends in the use of liquor and benefits attained by temperance legislation. At the close of these studies, students are required to pass an examination which covers every phase of the alcohol problem.

Statistics issued by public bureaus were used by an economics class in determining the increased cost to Government which might result from a return of liquor and possibly demands for institutional care.

The question of public safety occupied the attention of many classes dealing in current problems. The students analyzed the traffic problem, studied the accident tolls of drunken drivers, and speculated on the possibilities of greater damage should drinking return to a highly motorized age.

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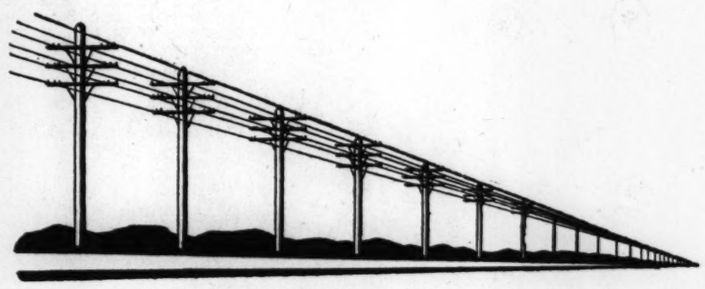

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Tribe's Teacher

By MARION REID GIRARDOT

"JOHNNIE, why does the great Father at Washington spend so much money teaching us to like the white man's ways and then just send us back to the reservation where everything is so different?" asked little Morning Glory Sa-wa-chee rebelliously, as the bus passed along the magnolia-scented drive, from the Indian School in Phoenix, Ariz.

"It does seem a waste," replied Johnnie. "But you will need all you have learned next fall when you are assistant primary teacher."

"Yes, if I am! I helped Miss Longwell with the new children for two years She has spoken good words to the superintendent for me, but I am cold inside me with doubt."

"Some get work outside," suggested Johnnie.

"You may—doing road work or something. Not much chance for me. Many girls think that when they leave school. In a few weeks give up hope, put on calico wrapper and soon can't be told from rest of the tribe."

"Gee! A blue cotton shirt and overalls will feel good enough for me," replied Johnnie, sweltering in his dark serge suit.

* * *

On the long trip north he made many attempts to arouse the usually happy-hearted girl from her troubled silence. But when they reached the Grand Canyon Station and found Big Tom waiting with an agile old truck piled high with freight for the reservation store, she only gave him a brief "How!" And climbed up to the high seat.

Morning Glory had always been much thrilled by the trip to and from school, but now she thought with longing of the tropical verdure of the Salt River Valley. It was 40 miles from the Grand Canyon to the reservation, and she noticed that even this desolate waste, covered with volcanic ashes, sage and juniper bushes, showed the effects of Arizona's 10 years of drought.

But Johnnie found it all very absorbing. The study of geology had given the soil and rocks a new interest. As the road left the desert and followed a shelving rock down a deep arroyo, he leaned far out to examine the walls and exclaimed: "Look at this rock strata, Morning Glory! It takes us back and back into the past."

"Yes, and away from civilization!" answered Morning Glory as she caught a glimpse of the village of the tribe through the narrow opening of the canyon. It was scattered along the mysterious sea-blue river, which burst out of a crevice in a cliff and spread out into a wide stream, loitering through the Happy Valley.

"See the hogans! They look like prairie-dog mounds. Johnnie, do you realize that through all the centuries our people have only advanced in their architecture one degree above the prairie-dog? How can we help them?"

"No use trying. Only be laughed at. No good learning so many things. Just makes us discontented. You teach. Give money to your people. That help. Big Tom say so dry, no water to irrigate. I go get job. Our folks can't feed two husky young people like us this winter," answered Johnnie, growing more laconic as he neared the reservation.

* * *

The hot June sun was rapidly sliding down the ochre-tinted sky as Big Tom stopped the truck in front of a large hogan. Morning Glory suppressed a shudder as her mother, followed by three naked little children—one a girl of ten—came out and gave a grunt of welcome.

While Big Tom and Johnnie unloaded the baggage, Morning Glory looked about. Her grandfather had settled in that rock-rimmed canyon over a century before. A sub-chief, tired of the stern rule of his superiors, he incited a few adventurous braves to rebellion. The valley was fertile and they became unusually prosperous. But their isolation retarded them. Few Indians ventured from the stronghold, and very few whites ever entered the canyon.

Unusual insight enabled Morning Glory to discern their limitations. Her young mind became fired with a zeal to help. It made her a regular student when the agency established a branch school in the valley. She inspired Johnnie to accompany her to the Indian School in Phœnix to finish their education.

Morning Glory followed her mother into the winter hogan where the family lived. She shrank from the sight of the littered interior which was half under ground. Remembering the neat, white enameled kitchen at the school she looked with disgust at the sooty pots hanging on pegs against soiled wearing apparel, tangled with strings of dried peppers and fruit. A roll of dirty bedding was bunched in one corner. As the high heels of her slippers sank into the loose dirt of the floor, she turned and hastily wriggled up through the low doorway.

"Gee what have you got in this trunk?" asked Johnnie.

"My school books. Put it in the summer hogan. I will live in there."

"Catch me lugging all those things home with me!" exclaimed Johnny. "Your room is rather airy," he added, looking critically at the summer hogan which was made of slender saplings and was entirely above ground.

The next morning was spent by Morning Glory in unpacking her clothes and decorating her hogan with Indian blankets and school pictures. After the mid-day meal, she saw her father look expectantly at her when the family started toward the field, but with a defiant toss of her head Morning Glory put on her things and went to the Agency store to mail a letter to Miss Longwell.

"My, what a flapper you have become!" exclaimed Mrs. Hamilton the agent's wife, when the maid ushered Morning Glory into the dining room where scraps of gay print and paper patterns were scattered about "Perhaps you can help me with the hem of this dress. I can't see it in this mirror and I don't quite trust Lola's idea of a straight line."

"I'll be glad to," agreed Morning Glory, expertly snipping off sagging points.

"Say, you are real handy! What are you going to do now that you are home for good?" asked Mrs. Hamilton with a speculative eye at the none too competent Lola.

"I hope to go back to school as assistant primary teacher."

"Oh, is there a vacancy?" asked Mrs. Hamilton with a calculating look at a letter on the mantel that made Morning Glory regret that she had mentioned her hopes.

* * *

Time slipped away and only her Indian stoicism enabled Morning Glory to hide her disappointment when the letter from the superintendent notifying her that she had received the appointment did not arrive. To add to her discouragement her mother refused to adopt any of the sanitary methods of housekeeping which she strove so patiently to teach her. In terror of the future she appealed to Johnnie for sympathy.

"What did I tell you? When people live next to the ground what is the use of trying to be clean?"

"No use trying to play the white man's game here, I suppose," she muttered despondently, as she went into her hogan.

"How game! Show me?" urged her little sister Rose Leaf, putting her head inside the opening.

Morning Glory gathered the small visitor in her arms. "You little darling, what game shall we play. I know, we'll cut out paper dolls."

The child shook her head.

"I see, you want something you understand. Mother Goose rhymes left me cold too. Here is a book of Indian legends I made myself. You pick out the picture you like," suggested Morning Glory.

"Ooo! Dance!" exclaimed Rose Leaf with a gurgle of joy.

As her two little brothers followed by other children, who scented something new, appeared at the entrance, Morning Glory folded a paper several times and cut out a row of Indian dancers. That was the beginning. All the children of the village began to cluster about her for stories or paper warriors and animals. Soon her supply of crayons gave out, and she was obliged to use things at hand.

Johnnie appeared one day and seeing the boys sewing beads on tiny moccasins for doll papooses and squaws which the girls were making, said: "Here, this won't do. That's squaw's work. You should be carving totem poles and animals."

"Oh, is that so? Then you show them how to do it," taunted Morning Glory, glad to arouse his interest.

"I believe there is something behind this game," argued Johnnie. "Tell me, what are you doing?"

"I don't know myself yet, but I'll find out in time," said Morning Glory, smiling mysteriously.

(To be continued next week)

"Hurrah! She's Off!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Photo by Ian Smith, Edinburgh

A Group of Scottish Schoolboys on Board the Neuralia, With 10 Days of Adventure in Norway, Sweden and Denmark Before Them.

Scottish Schoolboys Visit Scandinavian Capitals

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

"HURRAH! She's off!"

The beautiful white steamship Neuralia with a cargo of about 1000 schoolboys on board, is away on her great 10-days' adventure.

"Yes, mother, we're all right!" shouts a boy, beaming broadly over the ship's side. "I'll be able to run a boat when I come home—you'll see!"

Slowly the Neuralia steams out of Leith Harbor, but before heading for the sea she turns left up the Firth of Forth in order to visit the Forth Bridge, one of the engineering wonders of the world, which takes so long to paint that no sooner is it finished than work on it is begun all over again!

As evening draws on, the Neuralia turns and faces east, gliding out into the gray mists of the North Sea. By morning she will be well on her way to Norway, the land of fjords and the midnight sun, and before she returns the boys will have seen Oslo, the Norwegian capital, Gothenburg, Copenhagen and Stockholm, as well as the Kiel Canal; and they will have been welcomed in the various cities by the Norwegian, Danish and Swedish Boy Scouts, who will act as guides, showing them as many of the sights as time permits.

Learning Seamanship on Board

The trip has been so arranged that the boys will learn something of seamanship while on board. There will be fairly strict discipline, and every morning the captain will inspect the troop decks. During the inspection the boys will parade at their emergency stations, while mess orderlies stand to their tables. And such yarns as they will hear from the strapping dusky sailors from Madras who form the crew!

There will not be much opportunity of learning foreign languages on the trip, as so many Scandinavian boys speak English, but a number of keen young philatelists are looking forward eagerly to exchanging some of the stamps they have brought from their own collections with the boys they meet.

"I have brought my gramophone records along," said one boy, and immediately found himself popular with the music committee. A rumor went round that the Scandinavians were to be given a taste of Highland bagpipes and Scottish songs during the time the ship is in foreign ports, and there are to be games and reels and community singing.

How much the boys will learn about the countries they visit remains to be seen, but it is certain that they will not forget their first glimpse of the Norwegian fjords, from which the land rises so steeply in some places that the cottages have to be built on precipitous ledges, and the mothers tether their children to rocks, as if they were goats, when they put them out to play! The children do not mind a bit; they are sure-footed, and the rope is long enough to allow them to play in comfort.

Sweden is not so mountainous. It is a land of lakes and fine timber. As for Denmark, it is best known to most British boys as the place from which eggs, butter and bacon come! Coöperative farming is the great business there.

Mementos of Amundsen and Hansen

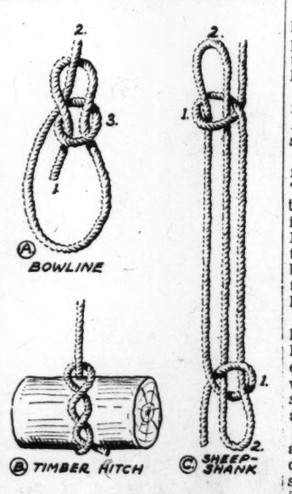
Cathedrals, islands, public parks and museums will pass like a moving picture before the young visitors, but one of the biggest thrills will be when they see the actual old viking ships, Amundsen's tent, and Nansen's sailcloth boat.

The 300 teachers who have gone with the boys are as excited about it all as are the boys themselves. There was just one complaint, however, as the Neuralia started: Why don't they charter a ship for the girls? Well, why not?

The Seaman's Art of Knot-Tying

KNOT-TYING has for centuries been one of the seaman's greatest arts, for the tying of knots with rope figures prominently in the routine of his daily life.

Sailors are required to know and be able to tie every imaginable kind of knot, and perhaps you would like to hear how some of the more uncommon and the most useful ones are tied. Some day you may have occasion to use some of these knots yourself.



The most common knot, and one which all can tie, is the Granny knot. This was probably the first knot ever tied, and it is the simplest. It is also used for more purposes than any other knot, yet it is far from the most popular or the most useful to the sailor. For the sailor's work calls for knots which are absolutely fool-proof knots which when tied correctly will never slip; knots which can be tied to anything and made to hold no matter what the shape of the article may be.

The square or reef knot is known as the "knot that never slips." It is merely two overhand knots turned in opposite ways. The "slippery hitch" is a form of knot used when a quick release is necessary from the object to which it is tied. Before you can learn to tie this knot, you must know some of the terms for different parts of a rope. The three most important terms are "end," "bight" and "standing part." An "end" will be the most active part of the rope when you are tying a knot. In other words, it usually starts and finishes the knot. A "bight" is another word for loop The "standing part" is usually the stationary end of a rope, about which the knot is formed and over which the end usually passes.

Let us now go back and tie the "slippery hitch." You should have near you a ring or cleat for this knot. Take the end of a short piece of rope and pass it through the ring and make a bight or loop on the standing part under which the end has passed. By pulling on the end, the knot can be released immediately.

The bowline knot (Fig. A) forms a loop that cannot slip. It is one of most useful of all. Lay the end (1) over the standing part (2) and you have a loop or bight. Take the end up through the loop and under the standing part (2) and then down through the original bight.

A half hitch is a simple and very handy knot. You make it by merely passing the end of the rope round the standing part and through a loop.

The sheepshank (Fig. C) is used for temporarily shortening a rope. A half hitch is taken with the standing parts (1) around the bights (2). A knot used constantly by freight ships is the blackwall hitch. This and the double blackwall and the cat's paw are invaluable for hooking tackle on to the end of a rope. Form a bight with the end and put the hook of the tackle through the bight so that the end will jam between the standing part and the hook.

A timber hitch (Fig. B) is a form of knot used for towing or dragging large and heavy objects. Take the end of a rope round the object you wish to drag and then round the standing part, then several times around its own part.

Splicing ropes is a fine individual art and only skilled sailors are called upon when an important splicing job is needed. Besides making designs, sailors often utilize in a practical way their knowledge of rope tying. Pocketbooks, table covers, belts, and many other useful articles are made in their leisure time, bringing in a sizable profit. While at port, the sailor is popular with all the boys who frequent the water front. He gladly demonstrates his skill in rope tying and teaches them many tricks they can do with rope.

How Do You Propel Your Boat?

"There are many ways of propelling a boat," says Dr. Charles R. Brown in his book "The Gospel For Main Street." If you are content to remain near the shore where the water is shallow, you can thrust down a long pole and push yourself along.

If you want to move out where the water is deeper, you may use a pair of oars and take hold of the sea itself to propel your craft.

But if you wish to launch out into the deep and do business in great waters, you had best spread your sails and take hold of those mighty forces in the upper air. Then you will go before the breeze with all sails set.

In like manner, if you would live strongly and worthily, usefully and joyously, you cannot do it by using earthly forces alone. Establish your personal connection with those higher, vaster forms of energy which belong in the upper air, that your life may move serenely on its way, endued with power from above.

More Work for the Army of Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

THE Service Civile International had already been called out on two fronts in Wales this summer when an emergency summons came in from Safien-Platz, Switzerland, asking for men to rescue the village from the landslide which engulfed it on July 11 and 12.

Immediately after the landslide, in which, fortunately, no one was injured, mountaineers hastened from near-by hamlets to offer emergency aid. But when the people of Safien-Platz had had time to estimate the full damage done, they realized that it would require more than their own efforts and those of their neighbors to dig the place out from beneath the debris, so they sent an appeal for assistance to the Service Civile International, Beau Regard, La Chaux de Fonds, Switzerland.

A Call for Volunteers

At once a call went forth for volunteers, and on July 18 the first contingent went forward. Now there are 32 young men and women giving their services to set Safien-Platz on its feet. It is estimated that there is work enough to keep that number busy until mid-October. As most of the workers are students or wage-earners, they can only give their holiday time; thus the personnel changes, though the effective force remains the same throughout the period of service.

People of all countries are welcomed as volunteers in this "army," provided they are not afraid of hard work and "the fortunes of war" in all that concerns their own comfort, and among the present workers at Safien-Platz are Swiss, French, German and English, living at an altitude of 1297 meters above sea level, under conditions which are of the camping-out kind.

This is the twelfth year of service for this army of peace which first went to work to repair the ravages of the World War at Verdun, proving even at that time that former "enemies" and "allies" could address themselves in equal amity to a constructive task.

To the Rescue of Little Lichtenstein

Several calls have come to the army from Switzerland for work similar to that being done this year. The longest and hardest task was rescuing the little Republic of Lichtenstein, dear to the hearts of all stamp collectors, from ravages wrought by the Rhine in flood. Here 700 young men and women, in all, were engaged, and the work went on seven months.

Last year "soldiers" from ten countries assembled at Brynmawr in South Wales to help the local unemployed transform a derelict mining town into a pleasant residential center by constructing an open air swimming bath, a wading pool, and a park. The finishing touches are being put on the Brynmawr job this summer, and Rhos in North Wales, following the example of its southern neighbor, is also at work on its own beautification with the aid of the Service Civile.

Bedtime in the Aquarium

DO FISHES sleep? The curator of the aquarium at the London Zoo asked himself this question after watching their tireless movements hour after hour. Taking a powerful torch into the aquarium one night he flashed it suddenly onto the tanks and, in the moment before the light woke them up, caught the little fellows napping. Some were blissfully floating on the water, others were reposing on the bottom, and all were going a step further than the proverbial dog who sleeps with one eye open, since they have no eyelids to close.

Some fish prefer to be active at night and doze by day, while others—the swallow-tailed wrasses, for instance—are so human in their ways that they dislike having to rest on the floor of the tank, and actually hunt about until they find some sort of pillow for their heads, a rocky pillow no doubt, but quite to their taste.

Being regular creatures, the fact that the gardens and aquarium are lit artificially every Thursday evening does not concern them in the least, and when it is time to go to bed they seek some hollow in the rocks, lay their little heads on their pillows, and turning on their sides in a systematic row, go quietly to sleep.

Mail Bag

Stevensville, Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

I have a classmate at school who wishes to gain correspondents through a good paper, and she asked me if I would help her do so through the Monitor. She likes to write letters and wants to hear from girls everywhere, in this country and in foreign countries She is a junior in high school, 16 years old, and interested mainly in architecture. How about it, Mail Baggers? I'm sure you'll find her an interesting correspondent.

I have found a new use for the Monitor. It might be a help to other readers so I'll tell it—taking the articles which are translated into French and studying them so that I can write them easily in French when dictated in English. It's hard, of course, when one is only starting out in this language as I am, but you learn—and how it does increase your vocabulary. It could be done with other languages, too. I mentioned French because I happen to be studying that language.

Does any Mail Bagger know what the "Students' League of Many Nations" is? A car went through our town with that name on the spare tire covering and it aroused my curiosity.

Now I think of it, I didn't tell you my friend's name, did I? Here you are, and please don't disappoint her: Merle H. (16). Belle C.

Jerusalem, Palestine

Dear Editor:

Indeed it is a very great pleasure for me to read the so many interesting letters published nearly every week in the Young Folks' Page. I had intended long ago to write to you, but for some reason or another I postponed it until this present moment.

I would like to give a few glimpses of our very ancient (yet quite modern) Jerusalem, as it will, I am sure, interest many of your readers.

The ancient, or old Jerusalem, with its slender and charming minarets, is enclosed in high and thick walls, built by Suleiman the Magnificent, dating the 16th century; it is accessible only through four large gates. Let us enter in from the Jaffa Gate.

The first thing you notice is that men, donkeys and camels enter together. Soon you find yourself in arched, narrow and dark, yet interesting streets where numbers of different kinds of trades are carried out, everyone shouting his wares—thus producing a very funny combination of sounds, often quite agreeable to visitors. From afar comes distinctly the powerful voice of the water-seller, jiggling two brass cups together and shouting: "Water, cold water, for nothing" (meaning for a trifle); "Come and quench your thirst," and he cleverly pours out the water from a clay jar above his shoulders, and offers you a cup for a cent.

Turning to the "Christian Street" you enter the old church of the Holy Sepulchre where the Tomb of Jesus is found. It is extremely interesting to attend a service on a Sunday morning where Greeks, Armenians, Copts, Syrians and Latins perform their ceremonies at the same time in the same church, each having his separate corner.

I should like very much to give more particulars and send beautiful pictures to all my to-be friends in different parts of the world, specially Los Angeles, New York and Honolulu. I am interested in sports, music and art.

Hoping to get bushels of letters from other boys, and thanking you for your trouble. Pusant di K.

Alameda, California

Dear Editor:

I only wish I could express my gratitude for so many correspondents the Mail Bag has brought me.

We've lived in Oakland all my life until recently (when we moved near by) and of course I'm very fond of it. One of the outstanding beauties of Oakland is a lovely natural lake (Lake Merrit). It is possible to rent a private motorboat and cruise around the lake. Also there is a boat which takes sight-seeing tours.

Very near Oakland (in Berkeley) is the University of California. It is a very large university and the grounds are lovely. Over 12,000 students attend.

Alameda is full of old mansions except for a new district with moderately sized new homes. It is a very old town and all the streets are lined with lovely old trees which meet in the center and form an arbor.

Although it seems like anything but an island, Alameda is an island according to Webster, who says: 'An island is a tract of land surrounded by water." Alameda is surrounded by water—on one side the bay and on the other side the estuary.

Alameda is reached by what is called the Posry Tube. Starting on land and then going down under water, it takes about five minutes to drive through the tube, directly into the shopping district of Oakland.

I am 13 but should love to hear from Mail Baggers of any age.

—— Dorothea F.

London, England

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I always read the Mail Bag, but I never thought of writing until I heard some speakers at a Monitor meeting at Second Church of Christ, Scientist, say how they enjoyed corresponding with the friends they have received through it. I am 15, and am in my last year at school, and I would like to correspond with any girl of my own age, especially in the United States, Germany or Hungary.

Last term I went over the Houses of Parliament for the first time. A member of Parliament offered to conduct a party of girls from our school, and I was one of the party We went to the very top of Big Ben and we heard Big Ben strike while we were up there. There are 292 steps up to the clockroom.

After coming down from the clock tower, we went out onto the terrace where luncheon had been prepared for us. Then we went into the House of Commons and the House of Lords, and also into the libraries and other rooms where most visitors are not admitted.

Another day we visited the Surrey Docks. The thing we shall always remember about this visit is the smell of the great quantities of cheese in the cheese warehouses. It was not at all pleasant! We saw bacon being unloaded from the Cunard liner Ascania, but we did not go over the liner.

I attend a Christian Science Sunday School at Ninth Church of Christ, Scientist, London. The Monitor helps me in my work at school, and I enjoy reading it. Maisie B.

Caguas, Puerto Rico

Dear Editor:

Today I became acquainted with The Christian Science Monitor and while reading it saw the Young Folks' Page. I liked it very much as it connects us with everyday happenings. One thing worthy of mention is the "Mail Bag." It is one of the most interesting corners in the paper.

I have lived in Puerto Rico for about eight years, although I'm not a native. Puerto Rico is the most beautiful island in the Caribbean. Poets call it the Enchanted Island. It has 78 towns and almost all obtained their names from Indian chiefs. San Juan, the capital, is a small island joined to Puerto Rico by bridges and railways. It is the most beautiful city of Puerto Rico.

Now I'm going to tell you something about my town. I live in Caguas, the fourth city in importance. It is in a tobacco region. Every day trucks go to San Juan to embark many boxes of pineapples to the States. Every month, the year round you can get a glimpse of beautiful flowers.

The site for the city was ceded by the Delgado family in 1775 and the city got its name from a great Indian chief called Caguax.

There are two sugar mills where sugar cane is made into sugar. They belong to the great American corporation, Caguas Sugar & Co. My father works there.

I'm a sophomore in high school; especially interested in journalism, collecting and swimming. For this reason would like to correspond with boys from everywhere.

I know three different languages French, Spanish and English, and I'm ready to explain anything about Puerto Rico to any of my correspondents. —— Gilbert R.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Pauline D. (12), Brookline, Mass.—Interested in books, needlework and knitting.

Edythe F. (13), Queens Village, L. I., N. Y.—Especially from Europe and Japan. Interested in music and geography.

Marthagene B. (13), Charlotte, Mich.—Interested in music, reading and sports.

Jean P. (14), Cornwall, N. Y.—Interested in Russian history and modern Russia.

Virginia A. (15), Santa Rosa, Calif.—Especially from Alaska.

Lucia McC. (15), Pomona, Calif.

Alice C. (16), Tappen, B. C., Canada.—Interested in nature study, poetry, writing letters and stamp collecting.

Lois R. (18), Independence, Kan.—Interested in sports, poetry and collecting stamps.

Helen S. (18), Blue Island, Ill.—From foreign lands. Interested in outdoor sports

Dorothy W. (19), Seneca Falls, N. Y.—Interested in stamp collecting, sports and customs of other countries.

Nell McV., Philadelphia, Penna.

From Boys

Vivian George C. (18), Karori, Wellington, New Zealand.—Interested in books dramatics and outdoor sports.

Edelhard K. (18), Danzig (Freistadt.)

Over 20

J. S. J. (Miss), London, England.—Especially from the United States. Interested in traveling.

Olga W.—Interested in sports and athletics.

Suzanne H., Freeport, L. I., N. Y.—Interested in reading, music, travel and flowers.

Gloria L., Chicago, Ill.—Interested in languages, literature, music, international affairs.

Leland C., Los Angeles, Calif.—From those speaking Italian.

L. G. (Mr.), Norwalk, Conn.

Paul D., Hamburg, Germany.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Boys and Girls Find World-Wide Viewpoint At Geneva

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva

EACH year, round the beginning of August, Geneva suddenly loses the air of dignity which its black-coated statesmen sometimes give it at other periods. There is an influx of youth, and laughing, eager, interested groups of boys and girls from many countries may be seen along the lake side, in the sunny tree-lined streets, and even sitting solemnly in the dignified rooms where statesmen usually meet.

These young people really constitute a League of Nations for boys and girls, for during one week a group, meeting generally in the famous glass room of the League's Council, held conferences and round-table discussions on the world's most pressing problems, under the direction and with the assistance of prominent political, journalistic, and educational authorities.

This year about 130 young people came from Great Britain, selected from representative public schools. For several days they were joined by 40 boys: 20 from America, 10 from France, and 10 from Germany. The boys' group had its headquarters at the Grande Boissière, an old Geneva estate now devoted to educational purposes, and the headmaster of Rugby School—known to English-speaking readers the world over for its Tom Browne—was warden.

The groups met jointly for several sessions each day, when they were addressed by members of the League Secretariat, by prominent international authorities now in Geneva, and by other people well acquainted with the world scene. Then the young students had an opportunity to question their speakers, and the question period was always the most lively one in the entire conference. For once the rôles were reversed, and the pupil on the floor had an opportunity to cross-examine the teacher!

Later the students met among themselves to discuss all that they had been hearing; but even more interesting were the smaller, informal discussions among knots of young people as they leaned over the parapets by the lake side, sat in their hostels at sunset, or walked in the charming environs of Geneva.

Back to their countries the students carried a vivid picture of the exact workings of the Geneva international machine. They now know more than many of their elders about the specific operation of the League of Nations and the International Labor Office, and will be centers of authority in their schools and colleges in the coming months. First-hand observation is always so much better than book knowledge, and these students have taken everything in with their own keen eyes.

Go window-shopping

in your easy chair

Relax for a moment and turn the pages of your newspaper. Let the advertisements help you to make your shopping plans. Do you need a dress, or a coat, or a hat? Perhaps a new blanket for a guest-room, some curtain material, or even a few new pots and pans for the kitchen? Of course, there are many things you want and need . . . but you may be letting many of them wait until you see in a store or a window exactly what you have in mind, at an especially alluring price.

Those are the very things you will find in advertisements. Attractive articles, new and improved ones, prices that make quick action an economy. Think how many steps it can save you to hunt out these things, and find them, in comfort at home! If a special opportunity is offered, you'll know about it in time. When new articles are announced, you can have them before they are the least bit out of date. And you can save hours of waiting and asking, miles of steps—and money too!

These are but a few of the ways the advertisements in your newspapers can serve you. If you read them every day, you are sure to grow wise in the ways of purchasing . . . and saving.

THE HOME FORUM

Rain on the Marshes

BLUE rain sweeping down from leaden skies; raindrops mingling with fresh green grasses and the taller brown grass of another year, and trickling down to the salt-impregnated ground, there to form salty pools or swell the already well-filled drains. Fat green meadows lying between high sea walls, with nothing beyond but the gray of rain and the gray of clouds.

There you have the marshes, and no true marshman will deny that there is pleasure in being abroad amid the sweeping winds and rain. He knows the marshes under snow, when ice covers the fleets and drains, and widgeon throng the open waters; when geese swing across the starlight of the night, and even the vivacious redshanks are so seared by the arctic wind that their red legs twinkle less gladly, and they seem shy to open their wings.

There are days when mist shrouds the marsh in a half silence; when sounds are strange and almost unrecognizable. Marshland cattle emerge grayly from the mist, each hair decked with a dewdrop; larks rise with a partly uttered trill that is no song at all, and skim back into the gray.

Every marshman will recall, too, those soft days when the marsh is changed to gold and brown, and the air that rises from its salty surface is as hot and shimmering as that of a Sussex down in July. The mud on the margin of the shallow drains is baked as hard as brick. Plovers dance and caper, now uttering a full-blooded "pee-ee-wit," and now that thinner, over-anxious cry that tells of fluffy chicks among the grasses, or almost hatched eggs on the hot earth. They wheel, and dive, and side slip, with the wind screaming between their flights as their wings curve and chop at the sky.

These soft days are typical of the marsh, yet she never calls so surely to the heart of the marshman as when the sharp wind and the steady rain claim her. On such a day the ferryman will row us across the river—which, though fordable at low tide, is now a brimming tideway—to the shore of our favorite marsh. As we approach, a redshank, feeding there, tucks up its nimble feet behind it, and rises a few inches from the mud on outstretched wings, which make a brave show of white wherewith to frame those rosy feet that lag behind, and then settles again a mere score of yards away. There is something of nonchalance in its behavior—no "bel-bel"-ing, no flurry—and indeed it seems, on this kind of day, that all marsh things are a little less wild, as though they welcome the presence of man to break the monotony of rainy gust on rainy gust. Either that or the ceaseless rain makes them too dejected to go to any sort of trouble to avoid us. Certainly there is none of the extravagant show of fear (or annoyance) that marsh birds—particularly the redshank—so often display.

"Little trotty wagtail" was never a bird for making a fuss at the appearance of man, but we see him today without his usual chirrup and his flirting tail, as he sits on a fence post to the lea of the sea wall. He hangs his tail sadly, and does nothing to dislodge the raindrop slung from his dejected beak. He ignores us as we pass below the sea wall on the spongy turf that shines with wetness. A blackheaded gull, still lacking his crown of dark brown, eyes us with interest as he hangs aloft, suspended on an air current that shoots skyward from the far side of the wall. And then, still with never a movement from his wings, he slides off sideways in search of something more to his taste.

Pipits are rocketing into the air above us in a series of "jumps," each one of which is greeted with a cheery "pip-pip" which, though friendly enough, is one of the most monotonous sounds of the marsh. A succession of happy pipits and mournful larks brings us into the wide marsh, and here we meet the green plover, who is not the boisterous fellow whom we know so well. He provides few enough of his crazy flights today. The rain has swept into his odd little heart, and he runs with dainty mincing feet, a few yards to the left, a few more to the right, but always away from us. And then he stands behind some hillock, watching us, as our glasses reveal, with a wary eye, above which his upright crest looks like nothing so much as a dry thistle top. His voice is but a thin roaming parody of its real self, sounding very much like the soft whistle of a creaking weather-cock in an idle wind.

We come to the shallow reed-bearing fleet which stretches its waters across the lowest part of the marsh. It separates us from the sea wall that forms the far boundary of these water meadows (as they would be called if we were in Sussex instead of East Anglia), and this same sea wall leads in a long irregular arc back once more to where we left the ferry boat.

As we follow the brink of the fleet, which leads us toward the sea wall, mallard splash and crash through the reeds in two's and three's, and with sickle-sharp wings hurtle upward and out to the open waters. We count more than a score. Here in the shallows, in their season, the little grebes nest, pulling together a sodden mass of rotting weed in the warmth of which their white eggs are laid. When the small mother leaves her nest, she surely covers the eggs with yet more rotting weed, until at length the eggs are no longer white, but stained, as though with iron water. There are no such nests now, though before the chill of March is off the water we may expect to find them.

Before we reach the sea wall we hear the music of curlews, and climb stealthily to the crest, where we lie in mud, clay and rain, watching the wading birds on the ooze. Clumsy curlews, dainty redshanks, dunlin, white and chestnut "coby ducks" grunting and ponderous—and then we are seen. With marsh birds there is no telling which is the first to take alarm, for, with a whir of wings, every dunlin, redshank, and curlew is up together, a yelping, shrieking throng. The dunlin speed away more like a wraith of mist than so many individual birds. They swing this way and that, speeding along in a mad dance, before settling on some distant saltings. The curlew follow more sedately, while the redshanks, who make nine-tenths of the babel that has been started, with sharp wing beats dip into the distance, or fly closer to satisfy themselves that they are not making all this noise for nothing. The "coby ducks," less aptly known in the textbooks as sheldrakes, are still craning their necks, trying to discover what it is all about; and, at length, they too are in the air, at once transformed from grotesque shapes into beautiful aerial creatures with long slender necks stretched toward the south.

The wind has now dropped and the rain is gone from the air. Partridges call, linnets and greenfinches, feeding on the seeds of grasses and marsh plants, flit and twitter. A hare starts from its snug retreat in a grass tuft and races off, standing almost at right angles to the sloping side of the in-curved wall, which he uses just as the driver of a racing car uses the banked curve of a racing track.

With starling clouds returning to the inland elms, evening begins to fall. A faint smile of red in the sky silhouettes flighting duck. Plovers behind us are announcing the early night as a marsh night best likes to be greeted. Soft curlew voices drift from somewhere behind the plover cries. The ferry boat edges toward us with black and white ripples at its bows, oars dip softly into a reflected sky. Warm lights are springing into the windows of the village houses on the far bank, where a thrush pierces the evening with a few snatches from his brave song.

J. J. C.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

My Neighbors

My neighbors have trimmed close the hedges
And mowed each square of the lawn,
They have clusters and clumps of flowers
Butterflies alight upon.

I look at the blues and the yellows;
I see roses clamber the wall,
The loveliness of a portrait,
With the sun upon it all.
Geraniums nod from the porches
In colors, vivid and gay,
No price is set on the beauty,
They bloom for us all, today.

My street is a pathway, enchanting,
The whole of the world may share,
It glows with a host of blossoms
My neighbors have planted there.

ETHEL CURTIS.

"Digby—He Sells Stars!"

Shortly before a new moon made its appearance the other evening, I read that the "telescope man" had deserted Union Square. New York knew him first some forty years ago, and he has been as familiar a landmark as the statue of Washington and Bartholdi's Lafayette. Well, looking through his ancient telescope at Orion and Venus and all the other merry crew was one of the things few sight-seers in the great city failed to do. I have done it twice myself, but for a special reason.

* * *

It always took me back to my seventh birthday. I remember the exact day, because we had had ice cream for luncheon, an extravagance in those days. Mary, our "hired girl," brought the news when she arrived that morning.

"Digby's in town again," she announced, and promptly disappeared into the kitchen.

No one seemed very much affected by the news. Mother went on with her sewing, and others about their several occupations. I, it seemed, was the only one who sensed the dramatic. So I trailed Mary. Who, I wanted to know, was Digby?

"Digby," said Mary absently, "Digby sells stars!"

Then, reading the consternation upon my face at this strange statement, she smiled.

"I'll tell you what," she said. "When I go marketing this evening, I'll take you with me and we'll go to see him and buy a few."

Oh, marvelous woman! Mary was no longer young, and even the most charitable of persons would scarce have called her attractive; but that day, to me at least, she was only a little less beautiful than my Mother! Not that I believed that this Digby really sold stars; for, though I was only seven, I was much too grown up to think that one could tie up a star in a bundle like a loaf of bread. But Digby provided a mystery and that was sufficient.

* * *

That evening, I accompanied Mary to town. I stood with commendable patience through the ordeal of choosing vegetables and meats. In the end, it was accomplished and we set out for the Green and the seller of stars.

We found that Digby, man of mystery, had settled his tent and put up his telescope on the edge of the park, lighted dimly by the yellow light of a few flickering lanterns placed at intervals on the ground. It was yet early, and he had not a large audience. When we arrived he was standing, a little, bent old chap, near his tent, across which was stretched some painted canvas proclaiming: "Digby—He Sells Stars!" And then, in less bold letters underneath, "10c."

I saw them all, and as I gazed, Digby named them one by one for me—Saturn gleaming down from the southeast, and the Big Dipper showering its stream of silver just at the left of the Pole Star. Jupiter, Venus, Mercury, and of course the inevitable ending, the Star of the East.

"Thet is the Star, m' son," said Digby, "thet led the Wise Men nigh onto two thousand years ago."

* * *

It was a sleepy but happy boy who trudged up to the old house under the elms in the moonlight. My uncle was on the porch. He had been away all day, and was sitting quietly in the dark.

"Well, Sonny," he said, surprised to see me out of bed so late; "where have we been tonight?"

"To see Digby," I replied.

"And who is Digby?" he asked, in his jovial manner.

"Digby," I replied, not feeling equal to a long explanation, "Digby—he sells stars!"

My uncle never thought I had much promise, and I'm afraid he expected even less after that. But I wasn't far wrong. In a certain way, but not commercially, Digby *did* sell stars.

J. C. R.

Playing Ball With Christina Rossetti

The impression Christina Rossetti made on a child is given by Grace Gilchrist, afterwards Mrs. Freud, who wrote an article about Christina Rossetti in *Good Words* for December, 1896. She says: "I have a vivid impression of playing ball with her one summer afternoon upon a sloping lawn, under the branches of an old apple-tree in the garden of a tiny hamlet among the Surrey hills. It was in the June of 1863 that Miss Christina Rossetti came upon her first memorable visit to my home there; she was then a dark-eyed slender lady, in the plenitude of her poetic powers, having already written some of her most perfect poems—'Goblin Market' and 'Dream Land.'

"To my child's eyes she appeared like some fairy princess who had come from the sunny south to play with me. In appearance she was Italian, with olive complexion and deep hazel eyes. She possessed, too, the beautiful Italian voice all the Rossettis were gifted with—a voice made up of strange, sweet inflexions, which rippled into silvery modulations in sustained conversation, making ordinary English words fall upon the ear with a soft, foreign intonation, though she pronounced the words themselves with the purest of English accents."

Christina was evidently terribly shy at this first visit to the Gilchrists for "Upon her arrival she was shown to her room, to prepare for the simple meal of the household. She arrived by an afternoon train, and it must have been a late tea-supper. My mother, finding after the lapse of some time that she did not appear in the drawing-room circle, went upstairs in search of her, and, tapping at her door, found Miss Rossetti ready, but waiting in some trepidation, too shy to venture down alone, or to be formally announced by the servant, into the expectant group in the drawing-room."—From "The Life of Christina Rossetti," by MARY F. SANDARS.

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Plaster Bust of a Child, by J. A. Houdon

"IF I do nothing of mark, at least I shall have nothing to reproach myself with." So wrote one of the humblest of men, who has come down in history as the greatest French sculptor of the eighteenth century, perhaps of all time.

Jean Antoine Houdon was born in Versailles in 1740, and from his earliest boyhood evinced remarkable talent. When a child of ten or twelve, he would tiptoe into the classroom at an art school and, snatching a few pieces of moist clay, imitate the work of the students. It was not long before the professors at the school noticed something remarkable in the boy's efforts, and, realizing that he was worthy of encouragement, helped him to enter the Academie de Peinture et de Sculpture where he began to draw from the model. After having won the Prix de Rome at the age of twenty, he went to Italy for further study. Returning to France, he exhibited so many works of outstanding ability in the Salon, Paris, that his popularity as a sculptor extended beyond France and commissions began to pour in.

That Houdon approached perfection in the art of simulation is evidenced by the following incident: He had modeled a thrush, with the same remarkable attention to detail as always characterized his work. A child, noticing the bird, asked what it was made of. "Of marble," his father replied. The child considered for a moment and then said: "Are feathers made of marble?"

Houdon, however, is known chiefly as a portraitist, who made busts of most of the celebrities of his day, including Napoleon (who decorated him with the "Cross of the Legion of Honor"), Voltaire, Benjamin Franklin and Washington. When it was first proposed that he should make a statue of Washington, he refused to undertake it unless he were permitted to model from life. It was, therefore, arranged for him to go to America; and, during a period of forty-eight days, when he was accompanied by Franklin, he tossed his way across the Atlantic. His visit to Mount Vernon stood out as one of the greatest events of his life, and the pleasure of being close to Washington left memories which remained with him long after other outstanding experiences were forgotten.

It has been said of his portrait-busts that they are like written memoirs of their subject, indicating the period, race, profession, and personal character of the sitter. In this child's head, which he executed in plaster, is seen sweetness, simplicity and an expression of youthful innocence. It is an outstanding example of the style of head for which he was noted.

Modesty and kindliness, combined with a freedom from jealousy, self-seeking and vanity, are claimed to have been Houdon's chief characteristics. Of trials he encountered many, but he triumphed over them all. He wrote: "One of the finest attributes of the difficult art of the sculptor is to preserve the truthfulness of form, and to render almost imperishable the image of those who have contributed either to the glory or the happiness of their country. This idea has followed me constantly, and encouraged me during long hours of labor."

Water

The world turns softly,
Not to spill its lakes and rivers.
The water is held in its arms,
And the sky is held in the water.
What is water,
That pours silver
And can hold the sky?

—HILDA CONKLING, in "Poems of a Little Girl."

Non essere più in debito

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

LIBERARSI da debiti, una condizione che può forse tenerci prigionieri per un dato periodo, vuol dire risolvere un problema difficile. Il rimedio per questa condizione infelice è contenuto nella richiesta: "Rimettici i nostri debiti, come noi ancora li rimettiamo a' nostri debitori".

Gesù illustrò il bisogno di perdono illimitato nella sua parabola del servitore spietato che implorò il re di rimettergli i debiti e che, quando questo gli fu concesso, dipoi rifiutò di estendere un simile trattamento ad una persona che gli doveva denaro, e di conseguenza si trovò di nuovo in prigionia. Qualora si comprenda che le parole di Cristo Gesù si riferiscono a stati di coscienza, si vede che fare debiti e non esser più in debito sono modi di pensare, l'uno che rende schiavi, l'altro che libera.

Ci si può molto naturalmente domandare come il raggiungimento di un certo stato di pensiero può far fronte ai propri obblighi finanziari. La semplice dichiarazione mentale o verbale che si è liberi da debiti non pagati non è in alcun modo la soluzione; poichè la Scienza Cristiana non ci insegna di ignorare, scansare, non curare, trascurare, o ripudiare i propri giusti debiti sia per cose materiali acquistate o per servizi resi. E nessuno che sia addetto a pratiche disoneste può possibilmente progredire in una comprensione dimostrabile di questa Scienza.

A pagina 232 di "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," Mary Baker Eddy, che scoprì la Scienza Cristiana e la istituì quale movimento redentivo mondiale, scrive: "La via giusta conquista il libero passaggio, cioè la via di Verità ed Amore per la quale tutti i nostri debiti vengono pagati, l'umanità è benedetta, e Dio viene glorificato". Che cosa è questa "via giusta"? Per certo non può essere altra se non quella data dalla nostra diletta Guida, Cristo Gesù, ed illustrata da lui e dai suoi discepoli.

Molti anni fa viveva una donna che si trovò ad essere tanto in debito che il suo creditore minacciò di prendere i suoi due figli per soddisfare l'obbligazione. Essa fece appello al profeta Eliseo per aiuto; e quando le fu chiesto quali fossero le sue risorse, guardando soltanto alla condizione materiale, essa non vide che un piccolo vaso d'olio. Eliseo diresse il suo pensiero lungi dal punto di vista limitato e le disse di fare anzitutto preparativi per ricevere l'abbondanza. Essa non aveva denaro, ma aveva un requisito mentale, cioè un desiderio sincero di pagare il suo creditore, la volontà di obbedire i divini comandamenti che Eliseo le diede e, quando la provvista fu manifestata, di prendersi cura dei suoi debiti legittimi.

Quando non siamo capaci di far fronte alle nostre obbligazioni umane, non dovrebbe essere la nostra prima cura di vedere quali risorse spirituali abbiamo sulle quali possiamo fare assegno? Può essere che non abbiamo molto denaro; ma non occorre qualche cosa di più del denaro? Si può avere o molto o poco denaro, ma a meno che non vi sia un desiderio onesto di estinguere le proprie legittime obbligazioni, il denaro di per sè stesso è insufficente a liberarci dal debito. Soddisfare il creditore può alle volte rappresentare una lotta, poichè credenze mortali spesso sembrano offrire molta resistenza al corso d'azione corretto; ma quando ci si rende conto che il problema è un problema mentale, e che il primo passo è di raggiungere un motivo corretto, l'individuo può allontanare lo sguardo dalla materialità e vedere le risorse spirituali che sono disponibili per l'uso.

Col calmare la paura per mezzo della fiducia nell'abilità del divino Amore di far fronte ad ogni situazione nociva, si vede chiaramente che si dispone di qualità come volontà di pagare, desiderio di agire rettamente, onestà di propositi, fede nel soccorso di Dio ed aspettativa di detto soccorso. Accettato attivamente, questo concetto di ricchezze spiritualmente mentali annullerà le false credenze di scarsità o di impotenza, e produrrà così un punto di vista ed una manifestazione mutati. Coll'esperimentare nella consapevolezza l'influenza illuminante della legge spirituale, l'individuo, come la vedova, comincerà a pagare con gratitudine e ringraziamento per mezzo di quello che possiede. In tal modo il senso di risorse infinite, che scorrono continuamente dalla Mente divina verso la sua idea, l'uomo, viene radicato nella propria consapevolezza, recando la prova della propria immutata relazione spirituale con Dio, bene.

La Scienza Cristiana non abroga la legge spirituale per il vantaggio di un qualsiasi individuo particolare; ma coll'applicare la verità a qualunque problema umano produce un cambiamento negli affari umani, dimostrando che la legge spirituale che governa l'uomo e l'universo è sempre attiva ed efficace.

Molti, a causa di orgoglio o di egoismo, non fanno il primo passo, cioè ottenere il motivo di agire rettamente; e così sono tenuti in schiavitù; mentre, col dimenticare sè stessi ed i propri interessi e col riconoscere ed sprimere il desiderio di adempire ai propri obblighi, e facendo seguito a tale dichiarazione con un primo pagamento sia pure piccolo, ci si mette sulla via giusta che conduce alla liquidazione finale dei nostri debiti.

Lo Scientista Cristiano può trovarsi davanti alla credenza in debiti, come pure davanti ad altre fasi della cosiddetta mente mortale; ma egli non è nè privo d'aiuto nè privo di speranza nella sua presenza, poichè egli sa che per mezzo di pensiero e di sforzo consacrati egli raggiungerà quell'equilibrato stato di coscienza in cui ogni legittima richiesta è soddisfatta.

Mrs. Eddy scrive in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pag. 326): "L'intenzione ed il motivo di vivere rettamente possono essere raggiunti ora. Vinto questo punto, avete cominciato come dovete. Avete cominciato colla tavola pitagorica della Scienza Cristiana, e soltanto cattive intenzioni possono ostacolare il vostro progresso".

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per iscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Getting Out of Debt

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO SECURE freedom from debt, a condition which may hold one in bondage over a period, is to solve a perplexing problem. The remedy for this unhappy condition is included in the petition, "Forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors."

Jesus illustrated the need for unlimited forgiveness in his parable of the unmerciful servant who implored the king for release from debt, and who, when this was given, afterwards refused to extend like treatment to one owing him, and consequently found himself again in bondage. When it is understood that Christ Jesus' words refer to states of consciousness, it is seen that getting into debt and getting out of debt are modes of thought, the one enslaving, the other liberating.

One may quite naturally ask how the attainment of a certain state of thought can meet his financial obligations. The mere mental or verbal declaration that one is free from debts not paid is by no means the solution; for Christian Science does not teach one to ignore, evade, overlook, neglect, or repudiate his just debts, whether for material things purchased or for services rendered. And no one who follows dishonest practices can possibly progress in a demonstrable understanding of this Science.

On page 232 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," Mary Baker Eddy, who discovered Christian Science and established it as a world-wide redemptive movement, writes, "The right way wins the right of way, even the way of Truth and Love whereby all our debts are paid, mankind blessed, and God glorified." What is this "right way"? Surely it can be none other than that given by our beloved Way-shower, Christ Jesus, and illustrated by him and his disciples.

Many years ago there lived a woman who found herself so deeply involved in debt that her creditor threatened to take her two sons to satisfy the obligation. She appealed to the prophet Elisha for assistance; and when asked what were her resources, looking only at the material condition, she saw nothing save a pot of oil. Elisha directed her thought away from the limited viewpoint and told her first to prepare for the reception of abundance. She had no money, but she did have a mental requisite, namely, a sincere desire to pay her creditor, a willingness to obey the divine demands which Elisha gave her, and, when supply was manifested, promptly to care for her legitimate debts.

When we are unable to meet our human obligations, should not our first concern be to see what spiritual resources we have to draw upon? We may not have much money; but is not something more than money required? One may have either much or little money, but unless there is an honest desire to discharge his just obligations, money is itself insufficient to release him from debt. Satisfying the creditor may at times mean a struggle, for mortal beliefs oftentimes seem to present much opposition to the right course of action; but when it is realized that the problem is a mental one, and that the first step is the gaining of a right motive, the individual can look away from materiality and see the spiritual resources that are available for use.

Quieting fear with confidence in divine Love's ability to meet every adverse situation, one may clearly see that he has access to such qualities as a willingness to pay, a desire to do right, honesty of purpose, faith in and expectation of God's help. Actively held to, this concept of spiritually mental riches will nullify the false beliefs of lack or impotency, and thus bring a changed outlook and manifestation. Experiencing in consciousness the clarifying influence of spiritual law, the individual, like the widow, will begin to pay gratefully and thankfully with what he has. Thus the sense of infinite resources, ever flowing from the divine Mind to its idea, man, is established in one's consciousness, bringing proof of one's unchanging spiritual relationship to God, good.

Christian Science does not set aside spiritual law for the benefit of any particular individual; but through the application of the truth to whatever human problem it brings about a change in human affairs, proving that spiritual law, governing man and the universe, is ever operative and availing.

Many, because of pride or selfishness, fail to take the first step, namely, gain the motive to do right; and so are held in bondage; whereas, forgetting self and self-interests and acknowledging and expressing the desire to fulfill one's obligations, and following such declaration by even a small payment, starts one on the right way to final liquidation of his debts.

The Christian Scientist may find himself facing the belief of debt, as well as other phases of so-called mortal mind; but he is neither helpless nor hopeless before it, for he knows that through consecrated thought and effort he will attain that balanced state of consciousness where every legitimate demand is supplied.

Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 326): "The purpose and motive to live aright can be gained now. This point won, you have started as you should. You have begun at the numeration-table of Christian Science, and nothing but wrong intention can hinder your advancement."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

The Sturdy Dutch

Amsterdam was not only the centre of universal commerce, her bank, founded in 1609, made her as respected by kings as once had been the republics of Venice or Genoa; there were many other cities—Utrecht, Haarlem, Dordrecht, Delft, Leyden, Leeuwarden, Arnhem, Nymwegen, Rotterdam—admirable for wealth and beauty; the whole country was matter for the wonder and applause of foreigners; nowhere else could so much prosperity, liberty, culture, tolerance and elegance be found; nowhere else was there so little poverty, vice and crime.

In ease and comfort, in cleanliness and refinement, the Dutch were as far ahead of their neighbors as they were in high-mindedness, sincerity, honesty and simplicity. All travellers bore witness to their austere yet tender family life. . . .

Agriculture had been brought to a pitch of excellence that amazed foreigners; the peasants were industrious, happy, and comfortable; as much could be said of the artisans.

In the cities the standard of culture and elegance was very high; though morals were pure and tastes simple, family life was adorned by considerable luxury; music, painting, sculpture, architecture, gardening—all contributed to the pleasures obtainable in this era of wealth and ease; the upper and middle classes were well educated, refined, disdainful of vice or extravagance, intelligently interested in art and science, in philosophy and politics.

A Dutch peculiarity was the press, the first free press of Europe; papers like the *Gazette de France* were government mouthpieces; the Dutch news-sheets were privately owned, expressed themselves freely, and rapidly became a power in Europe; the Dutch had a passion for reading these sheets, they permeated Europe and foreign kings frequently endeavoured in vain to suppress them; the Dutch were also expert pamphleteers and medallists, and through these means expressed without hesitation their opinion of their neighbors' actions. . . . This flourishing, mighty, free, elegant and enlightened nation had arisen in less than a hundred years from the apanages of the House of Hapsburg; in the doctrines of John Calvin and in their own character they had found, with no outside help, sufficient strength to raise themselves into this magnificent position. And this in spite of the fact that nearly the entire country was beneath the sea level and only saved from the waters by the ceaseless effort of engineers and the people's own labour.

—MARJORIE BOWEN, in "William, Prince of Orange."

Unknowing

How many flowers fall in wood,
Or perish from the hill
Without the privilege to know
That they are beautiful!

How many cast a nameless pod
Upon the nearest breeze,
Unconscious of the scarlet perfume
It bears to other eyes!

—EMILY DICKINSON, "Poems."

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SELLING GETS UNDER WAY IN LATE MARKET

After Substantial Upswing Profit-Taking Becomes More Pronounced

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—The stock market went into reverse in the afternoon trading today, after a substantial upswing in the earlier hours of trading.

Reduction of International Harvester's dividend started a flurry of profit-taking. Gains of about 1 to 5 points were lost or sharply reduced.

American Telephone and Santa Fe sold off 2 points under yesterday's close before meeting support.

Eastman, which was up 7 in the morning, lost most of its gain.

Case lost most of a 5-point rise, and International Harvester reacted to show a loss of more than 1½. U. S. Steel was off only a fraction at the bottom.

The list recovered somewhat in the late trading. The tone was irregular. Sales approximated 4,500,000 shares.

The strength of wheat was particularly welcome development in Wall Street, for the somewhat soggy tendency in that market had tended to dampen bullish enthusiasm in the securities markets from time to time during the last few weeks. Wheat had a substantial recovery, during the earlier phases of the present bull movement, but more recently had receded to within a few cents of the June lows.

Business Pickup

Bullish quarters were impressed with further scattered indications of seasonal pickup in business, particularly improvement in sales of office equipment. This, presumably, reflected preparations for a more active autumn season in many business establishments.

International Business Machines reported that August had developed into its best month so far this year, although it probably reflected in part the introduction of new models. Most of the leading typewriter manufacturers reported a pickup in sales since July, although August is not usually a month of gains in that line.

Buying of farm implement, mail order and chain store stocks was again based on gains in wheat and cotton. Rails were bought in some volume, particularly Canadian Pacific. Early developments toward unification of Canadian Pacific and Canadian National were expected in brokerage quarters with Canadian connections. The buying of coppers dwindled somewhat. Oils were fairly active, and made moderate progress. Utilities were inclined to lag during most of the day.

Bradstreet's compilation of bank clearings for the week ended yesterday was disappointing, failing to indicate any general commercial pickup. Clearings outside of New York City declined nearly 10 per cent, or somewhat more than the usual decline for the period, to a new low for the year.

Bonds Are Irregular

The bond market moved somewhat uncertainly today, various issues displaying rallying tendencies, while others were unable to recover any substantial portion of their yesterday's losses.

Railway issues, which were the principal victims of the previous session, were rather spotty. Some loans of roads whose carloadings reports for the week ended Aug. 20, indicated mild improvement, were in demand at higher prices. Gains of a point or more were recorded by New York Central 5s and Pennsylvania 4½s. Other carrier issues that did better included Santa Fe general 4s, Canadian Pacific debenture 4s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Southern Railway 4s and Union Pacific 4s.

After starting firmly, some of the more speculative carriers were inclined to sag. Among these were Chicago & North Western 4¾s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Missouri Pacific 5s and 5½s, Illinois Central 4¾s and Nickel Plate 4½s.

Bonds of the rubber companies reflected the higher prices of the crude commodity. Goodrich 6s rallied around 2 points and United States Rubber refunding 5s gained. Loans of Armour & Co. were unsettled and some of the oils drifted a trifle lower.

While bonds of American Telephone moved up fractionally, those of International Telephone, Postal Telegraph and Western Union were reactionary at times. American & Foreign Power 5s were up around 2 points. New York Traction loans were again unusually heavy.

The United States Government section was inactive and steady. The foreign list was generally firm, gains being recorded by the Argentines, Australians and Chileans. German bonds rallied, as did those of Italy. Japanese issues were under pressure.

DIVIDENDS

The American Mutual Liability Insurance Company declared a dividend of 20 per cent, payable on all policies expiring in September. This is the 529th consecutive dividend.

Rubberoid Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 1.

Douglas Aircraft Company declared a semiannual dividend of 37½ cents, payable Sept. 23 to stock of record Sept. 3.

Southwest Pennsylvania Pipe Line declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Standard Oil of Delaware declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 1.

Commercial Solvents Company declared a semiannual dividend of 30 cents on the common stock, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Nov. 21.

New England Gas & Electric Association declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.37½ on the $5.50 dividend series preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 (to stock of record Aug. 31.

New York Steam Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 on the $6 preferred and $1.75 on the $7 preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Dominion Glass Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.25 on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

The Midvale Company declared a dividend of 75 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 17. Previously $1 was paid each quarter.

United Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 6.

Commercial National Bank & Trust Company, New York, declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Standard Brands, Incorporated, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 6.

Abraham & Straus, Incorporated, declared a dividend of 30 cents on the common, same as three months ago, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 21.

THURSDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Aug. 25	Aug. 24
2	½		Abitibi Pow & Lt	1400	2¼	1¼	1¾	2
9¼	2½		Abitibi pf	400	7	6	6	7
24	10	.30	Abraham & Str	200	23	22¾	22¾	
5¾	1⅝		Adams Express	7000	7¾	7	7	7⅛
30⅝	12	2	Adams Millis	1400	31	19¼	19¼	21
13	9¾	1	Addressograph	1100	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜
3⅛	1½		Advance Rumely	2500	4¼	4	4	3½
16½	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	1400	10½	9½	9½	10
60½	20½	4½g	Air Reduction	6200	61⅞	60	60	60⅞
11⅞	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	2500	12⅛	11¾	12⅛	11⅞
3⅜	⅜		Alleghany Corp	1800	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
7¾	¾		Allegh pf ww xxx	2100	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	7½
7	¾		Allegh pf ww XL	400	7	7	7	7
13	5½		Allegheny Steel	10	13	13	13	
87½	47½	6g	Allied Chem	25500	86⅜	83	84½	83⅛
119	96½	7	Allied Chem pf	100	116½	116⅜	116½	
13⅜	4		Allis Chalmers	1200	13⅜	11⅜	13⅜	11½
10	5	1	Alpha Port Cem	400	8	8	8	
17¾	12	2	Amerada	1300	20⅜	20	20¼	20
5	4½		Am Ag Ch C pf	100	10½	10½	10½	
9½	3⅛		Am Ag Ch Del	1200	11¾	9½	11	9
11½	5¾		Am Bank Note	4200	18½	17½	18⅛	18
47	27	3	Am Bank Note pf	50	45	45	45	43¼
2½	1		Am Beet Sugar	2100	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2½
9½	½		Am Beet Sug pf	40	9¾	9½	9½	9¾
18½	6¾	.60	Am Brake S&F	4100	16	15	15	15
73⅞	29⅝	5t	Am Can	31000	59⅝	57½	57⅝	57⅞
9¾	3½		Am Car & Fdry	1100	13	11¾	12	11¾
49⅞	16	7	Am Car & F pf	280	49½	42½	44⅞	40
6	1⅞	2	Am Chain	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
26	7		Am Chain pf	100	15	15	15	15
37⅜	18	3t	Am Chicle	1200	34¾	34⅜	34⅜	32¾
19⅝	11		Am Com Alcohol	1200	20½	19¼	19¼	19⅝
5	1		Am Encaustic T	200	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
10½	2¾		Am European	400	10⅛	10	10	9½
11¼	2		Am & For Pow	16500	11	10¼	10⅝	10⅝
33	3¾		Am & For Pow 6	400	25	20	25	30
38½	5		Am & For Pow 7	100	31	31	31	33
77¼	23¾		Am & For Pow 2pf	400	17½	17½	17½	16½
6	3	1	Am Hawaiian	100	5	5	5	
2½	1		Am Hide & L	100	5	5	5	4⅞
15⅜	5		Am Hide & L pf	1200	16½	16	16	15¾
21⅜	4	2	Am Ice	1200	10	9	9	9
9⅜	2½		Am International	4200	10	9¼	9½	9⅛
3	¼		Am La Franco	200	½	½	½	½
10½	3⅝		Am Locomotive	1100	12⅜	11⅞	12¼	11⅛
44⅝	14⅜	7	Am Loco pf	1400	45½	44¼	45⅜	44
3¾	1		Am Mach & Met	2100	3½	2¾	3⅛	2½
1¾	1		Am Mach & M ct	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	
6⅜	6½		Am Metal	200	6⅝	6	6⅛	6¼
20	6½		Am Metal 6%	10	22⅝	20	22½	19
16⅞	3		Am Power & Lt	2100	13	12¼	12¾	12⅜
50	15¼	6	Am P&L 6% pf	1400	51	49	49	48
49¾	10	5	Am P&L pf A	2100	41½	40⅜	40⅜	41¼
15	3⅛		Am Radiator	7400	9¼	8¾	8¾	9⅛
13	3		Am Rolling Mill	4800	15¼	14⅜	14⅜	14¾
29¼	13⅜	3	Am Safety Razor	1100	25	24¼	24¼	24⅜
1½	⅛		Am Ship & Com	200	¾	⅝	⅝	¾
20½	5⅛		Am Smelt & Ref	7800	20½	19½	19¾	20⅜
9¾	3		Am Steel Fdries	1500	11¼	10½	10⅝	10¾
80	34	7	Am Steel F pf	50	64	64	64	
36¾	20	2½g	Am Stores	1500	35¾	35	35¼	34½
39¼	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	32½	32	32	31¾
137⅜	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	56100	117¾	114¼	115¼	117¼
25	5		Am Type Fdrs	400	22	20	22	15
70	11½		Am Type F pf	40	37	36	36	30
34½	11	2	Am Wat W&E	6200	28⅞	27½	27⅝	28¼
75	27	6	Am Wat pf 6	100	72	72	72	
31	11	2	Am WW&E ct	2100	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	23
15⅜	⅛		Am Woolen	100	6	5¾	5¾	5¾
35	15½		Am Woolen pf	1200	33	32	32½	32¼
1½	⅜		Am Writ Pap ct	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
4⅝	1¼		Am Zinc Lead&S	1200	4¾	4⅜	4¾	4⅞
12⅜	3		Anaconda Cop	2100	11⅜	10¾	11¼	10¾
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	1200	11½	10½	11½	11¾
12¾	7	1	Archer Daniels	100	13	13	13	
51½	24	7	Armour Del pf	1200	58½	56½	58½	54
2	⅜		Armour Ill A	4200	2¼	2	2⅛	2
1⅛	⅜		Armour Ill B	1100	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼
14⅝	3½		Armour Ill pf	1100	13¼	12½	13¼	12¾
3	1		Arnold Constable	200	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾
2⅝	⅝		Asso Apparel Ind	1200	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2¾
8¼	3		Asso Dry Goods	6500	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	8¼
94	17⅞		Atchison T&SF	19100	58⅜	55½	55¾	57½
86	35	5	Atchison pf	100	71½	71	71	72
41½	9¾		Atl Coast Line	1300	36	34	34	34¾
15½	6⅛		Atl Gulf&WI pf	100	9	9	9	
51⅝	18⅜	1	Atl Refining	9800	20	19½	19⅜	19⅛
25½	2¾		Atlas Powder	400	16½	15¾	15¾	15
129½	17		Atlas Powder pf	20	69	69	69	
151¾	28¾	4t	Auburn Auto	15400	69½	66	66	68
1¼	½		Austin Nichols	500	1⅛	1	1	
5⅛	1½		Aviation Corp Del	1300	4⅜	4⅛	4½	4½

—B—

8½	2		Baldwin Loco	12000	9⅜	7⅝	9	7⅜
24½	8		Baldwin Loco pf	2200	30¼	27¾	29	24⅝
21⅝	3¾		Balt & Ohio	6500	17	16¼	16¾	16¼
41½	6		Balt & Ohio pf	4100	27½	25¼	25	24⅝
35	10	2	Bangor & Aroos	400	35	35	35	35
6¼	3⅝		Barnsdall A	1200	6½	6⅛	6¼	6¼
43½	10		Beatrice Cream	2200	26½	24⅞	24⅞	23⅞
95	14	7	Beatrice Cream	2200	26½	24⅞	24⅞	23⅞
85	14	7	Beatrice Cr pf	400	86⅞	85	86⅞	85½
44¾	24¼	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	44	44	44	44
4⅞	2⅝		Belding Hem	1400	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
42¾	4½		Bendix Aviation	5900	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜
24⅜	6		Best & Co	1500	18	16½	16¾	15⅞
24⅜	11¼		Bethlehem Steel	4300	20¾	20	20	20¼
46	16¼		Beth Steel pf	1100	46	44	44	43¾
8¾	3⅜		Blaw Knox	400	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	9¾
20¼	4½		Bohn Alum & Br	1600	14¾	14¼	14⅜	13⅞
43⅛	20	2	Borden	8900	32⅜	31½	31½	32
12⅝	3⅜		Borg Warner	3900	10¼	9¾	9¾	10⅛
14½	4		Boston & Maine	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	14⅛
11¾	2⅞		Briggs Mfg	800	7	6¾	6⅞	6⅝
80¼	11⅛		Brooklyn Man T	3400	25⅞	23½	23½	25¾
78⅜	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	2700	61⅛	59	60	62
10¼	2⅞		Brooklyn Queens	100	5	5	5	
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	900	82	80½	80½	81½
36	23	3	Brown Shoe	100	32½	32½	32½	31⅞
2⅝	½		Bruns Terminal	400	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5	1½		Bucyrus Erie	200	5	5	5	4⅝
8⅛	2½		Bucyrus E cv pf	1600	7¾	6¾	7	6⅝
2¾	½		Budd Mfg	900	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1½
4½	⅜		Budd Wheel	400	2½	2½	2½	
7¾	2½		Bullard	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
13	5¼	.80	Burroughs Add	4900	12¾	12¼	12½	12
21⅜	3½		Bush Terminal	700	9	8½	8½	8½
65	7¼	7	Bush Term deb	190	29⅞	29	29⅞	28⅞
85	12¼	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	50	50	50	49
1¼	½		Butte & Superior	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
4⅜	1⅜		Butterick	200	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
19	7		Byers	2200	18	17½	17½	17½
55	35¼	7	Byers pf	10	53	53	53	

—C—

12⅝	4¼		Calif Packing	1400	12⅝	12	12¼	12
1	⅛		Callahan Z & L	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
4½	1½		Calumet & Hecla	400	4½	4¼	4½	4
14½	6	1.20	Canada Dry	1600	13⅜	12¾	12¾	13⅛
20⅜	7¼		Canadian Pacific	44900	18⅛	17⅛	17¼	17⅛
20	10½	1	Cannon Mills	500	19⅞	19	19⅞	19⅜
8	2⅞		Capital Admin	300	8	7½	8	7
32	19		Capital Admin pf	900	32	29	32	
32	19		Capital Admin pf	900	32	29½	32	
62½	16¾		Case Thresh	26100	62⅛	57¾	58⅞	57
15	4¾	.50	Caterpillar Trac	3700	12	11	11⅛	11
5¼	1¼		Celanese Corp	400	5	5	5	5¼
3⅜	⅞		Celotex Co	200	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
7½	1¾		Celotex Co pf	100	6	6	6	6
84	25		Central RR of NJ	500	84	79⅜	84	77¾
6¼	2⅜		Century Ribbon	400	4¾	4	4	4¼
85	60	7	Century Rib pf	10	61	61	61	61
15	3½		Cerro de Pasco	4900	13½	12⅜	12½	13¼
3⅜	1		Certain-Teed	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2¾
20⅝	4⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	4100	19½	18⅜	18⅝	18⅜
31½	9⅜	2½	Ches & Ohio	12900	28½	27⅜	27½	27¼
5	½		Chi & E Ill pf	500	5	4½	4¾	4⅝
5	1¼		Chi & Gt West	4700	5	4½	4¾	4½
15½	2½		Chi & Gt W pf	9600	12½	11	11	12
4½	¾		Chi Mil & St P	7200	4½	3⅝	3¾	3⅝
8	1⅛		Chi Mil & St P pf	12700	8	6	7¼	5¾
14¼	2		Chi & N'western	11100	14½	13	13¼	13⅝
31	5		Chi & N'west pf	9800	26½	25¼	26½	24⅞
6¾	1		Chi Pneu Tool	500	4½	4¼	4½	
11⅞	2½		Chi Pneu T pf	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	
16⅜	1½		Chi Rock Isl & P	4100	12¼	11½	11½	11⅝
24½	2		Chi RI&P 6%	100	19	19	19	19
27½	4¼		Chi RI&P 7%	400	25	23½	23½	23½
14	6½	2	Chi Yellow Cab	50	11	11	11	
7½	1½	6	Childs Company	2700	4¼	4	4¼	4
14	6		Chile Copper	90	14	13¾	14	13¾
15⅞	5	1	Chrysler	7500	15⅞	14⅜	14⅞	15½
28½	11⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	1100	14	13¼	14	13
66	50	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	58	58	58	
2½	¼		City Stores	900	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	1
22	10	1	Cluett Peabody	200	15	15	15	15
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm P	11600	17⅞	16¼	17⅜	16
95	65	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	400	82⅜	82⅝	82⅝	82½
10⅞	2¾		Collins & Aikman	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7½
12⅜	2⅞		Colo Fuel & Ir	500	10¼	9⅞	10	9⅛
35	20	8	Colo F & I pf	12	35	35	35	
25	8		Colo & So 1pf	10	23½	23½	23½	25
17½	4¼	1a	Columbia Gas	8200	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	17⅜
79	40	6	Columbia G pf A	100	77¼	77¼	77¼	76½
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	19600	35½	32	34	31¾
14½	4¼		Columbia Pic vtc	900	14½	13¾	14	13½
11	3⅞	.50	Comm Credit	800	7	6½	6½	6⅝
73	40	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	20	73	73	73	
26½	11¾	3	Comm Cred A	100	24	24	24	23
27⅞	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	3400	22¾	21	22½	20¾
77	55½	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	77	77	77	77
10⅝	5½	.60	Comm Solvents	1100	10⅝	10	10	10½
4⅜	1⅝		Comwlth & So	7400	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4¼
68½	27⅜	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	500	66	65	65¼	67
11½	4½	1	Congoleum Nairn	700	11½	10⅜	10⅝	10⅞
11⅜	2¾		Consol Film I pf	400	7	6½	6¾	6¼
62¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	12600	61⅞	60½	61	61½
95	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	100	95	95	95	95
10⅞	4¾	1	Consol Laundries	300	6¾	6½	6½	6⅝
9	¾		Consol Oil	2600	8¾	8⅜	8½	8½
	¾		Consol Textile	4100	1⅛	¾	⅞	¾
1½	¼		Container B	800	1	¾	1	¾
7⅞	2⅞		Cont Baking A	2000	7¾	6⅞	7	7⅛
1½	½		Cont Baking B	1200	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
47¾	24⅞	6	Cont Baking pf	200	44½	44	44	43
41	17⅞	2	Cont Can	8500	35¾	33	34½	32⅜
5¼	3		Cont Dia Fibre	1000	5¾	5½	5¾	5¼
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	7500	23	22	23½	22½
13¾	⅜		Cont Motors	1000	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1¾
7¾	3⅜		Cont Oil	15000	8	7⅝	7¾	7¼
49½	24¾	3	Corn Products	17500	49¾	47	47	48¼
4⅞	1½		Coty	300	4⅝	4½	4½	4½
23	13½	2t	Cream of Wheat	1000	19¾	19⅜	19¾	19½
23½	10¼		Crex Carpet	4500	26⅝	25¼	25⅝	26⅜
6⅜	2¼		Crosley Radio	1400	5⅞	5¼	5⅜	5⅝
15⅞	7⅞		Crown Cork & S	800	13	12½	12½	12½
2¼	½		Crown Zellerbach	200	2½	2½	2½	2
49⅞	15		Crucible Steel pf	10	37½	35	37½	35
2	½		Cuba Co	1000	2½	2¼	2¼	2¾
2⅞	⅜		Cuban Am Sug	1200	3	2½	3	2½
20	3½		Cuban Am S pf	20	24	23¾	24	22
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	34⅜	34⅜	34½	34½
31	7		Curtis Publishing	2500	18⅝	17¾	18½	18
86	47	7	Curtis Pub pf	300	73	72½	72½	
2¾	⅞		Curtiss-Wright	17500	2¼	2	2	2¼
3⅞	1½		Curtiss-Wright A	4000	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	3¾
79	49½	8	Cuhsman 8%	10	72	72	72	

—D—

5¼	1		Davison Chem	2500	5⅝	4⅞	5¼	4
15¼	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	800	12	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
89½	32	6	Del & Hudson	7500	87	83½	83⅞	85½
28¾	8½		Del Lack & W	8500	35½	31½	31⅝	34
9	1½		Denver R G pf	100	9	8	8	8
122	54	8	Detroit Edison	1200	90¾	89	90¾	89
17½	12	1	Diamond Match	1500	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	17¼
11⅜	7½	1.20	Dome Mines	200	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10½
18	11¼	1.50	Dominion Stores	3500	17⅜	17	17	17¼
13⅞	5	1	Douglas A	800	9	8⅞	8⅞	8¾
12½	2½		Dresser B	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
59¾	22	3	du Pont de Nem	25000	41½	39	39½	40¼
105	80¾	6	du Pont deb	100	105½	105½	105½	

—E—

87⅞	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	25000	62	55⅜	57¼	55
8	3		Eaton Axle & Sp	3500	7½	7	7	7⅜
1½	⅛		Eitingon Schild	500	⅞	⅝	⅞	¾
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	17500	21¾	20¼	20¼	20
2½	⅜		Elec Boat	1000	1½	1¼	1¼	
4	⅞		Elec & Mus Ind	3500	3	2¾	2¾	2⅞
15⅜	3¾		Elec Pow & Lt	21000	11¾	10⅝	10⅝	11⅛
64	10¾	7	Elec Pow & L pf	3000	52	43¾	43¾	52⅛
55½	8⅝	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	1500	43	36½	36½	46
33¼	12⅝	4	Elec Sto Battery	300	28½	28	28	26½
25	4	1	Engineers Pub S	1000	12½	11½	11½	13¾
18	3		Erie RR	11000	10¾	10	10	10½

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Aug. 25	Aug. 24
13½	2⅜		Erie RR 1pf	500	15⅞	14½	15⅞	13¾
9½	2		Erie RR 2pf	500	10½	10	10	8⅞
2¼	½		Evans Products	400	1¾	1¾	1¾	

—F—

6	2¼		Fairbanks Morse	300	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
14	6½	.60	Fed Dept Stores	7300	14½	12½	14½	12⅝
22	9¼	1½t	Fed Lt & Trac	20	15	15	15	16½
3⅜	1½		Fed Motor Tr	300	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
2⅜	½		Fed Screw W	4200	2¼	1¾	1⅞	
10⅜	3		Fed Water Serv	3500	6⅞	6½	6½	6⅜
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	11000	22	21⅜	21¾	22½
15⅜	10½	1	Firestont T & R	4000	15½	14	14¾	13⅜
53	35	2½	First Nat Stores	12500	51½	50	50	50¼
	½		Fisk Rubber	4500	⅞	⅝	⅝	⅞
2	¼		Fisk Rub 1pf	200	1	1	1	1
7½	2		Follansbee B	300	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
13½	3		Foster-Wheeler	7500	13⅜	12½	12½	13
21½	10¼	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	2500	20⅞	20¼	20½	20½
5⅝	1		Fox Film A	20000	5¼	4⅝	5⅛	4½
23¼	10	3	Freeport Texas	10000	25¾	24⅜	25	24
32	3	6.77	Fuller 2pf	10	7½	7½	7½	7½

—G—

6⅞	¼		Gabriel Snub A	100	1½	1½	1½

SENATE PROBE OF NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

President Whitney Says Much of Testimony Is Misleading

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—Asserting that much of the testimony presented before the Senate stock exchange investigating committee had been "misleading," Mr. Richard Whitney Wednesday filed a report with the governors of the exchange.

Mr. Whitney, the exchange's president, said he had not been permitted to reappear before the Senate committee to reply to claims and disclosures made in the testimony, and that he was therefore, in fairness to members of the exchange, making a final report to the governing board.

Pointing to "misstatements contained in the record of the investigation," Mr. Whitney said he did not wish to appear to be too critical. He said the exchange had been endeavoring for years to correct abuses of trading, and that in its listing requirements, it had "in many instances been in advance of public opinion."

Full Publicity Welcomed

"We welcomed full publicity," he said in regard to the investigation, "because we were confident that if the facts were understood and the problems which confronted us were appreciated, the public would realize that the exchange, by maintaining in spite of all obstacles, a free and open market for securities, rendered a great service to the nation."

The spokesman for the stock exchange condemned certain abuses of power by some individuals, but insisted that the stock exchange had been and is now moving to improve practices as rapidly as is practicable. High lights in his report, which fills 32 pages of printed script and about an equally voluminous record of charts and graphs, follow:

He condemned one of the abuses disclosed at the hearing which showed that money had been paid to employees of the press by persons who were either "speculating in or distributing securities." But much of the testimony submitted on this point, he said, had been misleading and, he added, "I know that the owners and publishers of our newspapers and all responsible representatives of the press will join with the exchange in taking whatever action is necessary to stamp out practices of this kind."

Short Selling Necessary

Short selling, he insisted, had made it possible to keep the stock market functioning throughout the business slump.

"Had we banned short selling in 1930, or 1931, or 1932, as we were urged to do," he emphasized, "we would not have had the necessary buying power to help us through what seems now to have been the last stages of the great depression."

Mr. Whitney again drew a distinction, which he said is now coming to be more generally understood, between a "normal short sale made by a person who believes that securities are overvalued and a bear raid which is the sale of securities in a manner calculated to force a decline in prices."

The Senate investigation, he said, had apparently been prompted by a report that "foreign influences were conspiring to force the United States off the gold standard by a gigantic raid on the stock market." Presumably this was to be financed with resources aggregating $1,000,000,000, and was to strike at the stock market as of last April 8. Nothing, he said, was brought forward to substantiate the rumor.

"The Senate committee with its sweeping power of investigation and with its right, which was freely exercised, to subpœna persons who had short interests and to question them not only as to their motives but also as to what arrangements they had with other short sellers, investigated bear trading to the very fullest extent. The result furnished conclusive proof that the stock market was not depressed by deliberate bear raids."

The subject of pools and pool manipulation was taken up at length by the exchange's president, who observed that this subject, because of the prominence of some of the individuals who participated, had been a dramatic chapter in the Senate inquiry. He stated that a list of market prices furnished to the committee on one pool stock varied as much as five points from the prices which actually prevailed in the market. This stock was Radio Corporation, in which the pool was said to have made a profit of nearly $5,000,000.

The tabulation of figures furnished to the Senate committee on this particular stock were from March 4 to and including March 23, 1929.

Pool Activities

"It was unfortunate that the tabulation of prices furnished the Senate committee stopped on March 23," said Mr. Whitney, "because the committee was left with the impression the pool activities had increased the price of Radio from below 80 up to 109 and a fraction and that the price had then dropped back to around 87. If counsel for the committee had gone on with the list of prices he would have seen that the high price on March 29, after the closing of the pool, was 91½; on March 26, 95; on March 27, 100⅛, and on March 28, 109; or within three-quarters of a point of the highest price reached at any time during the Radio pool."

"The real facts are," the exchange official insisted, "that after the pool ceased operation the price of Radio went almost immediately to 109. It thereupon sold at 100 or more on 18 trading days during the month of April, on 10 days during the month of August and on 16 days during the month of September."

"The most sensational facts disclosed by the investigation have to do with the purchase and sale of securities by officers and directors who presumably used confidential information which they had secured about the affairs of their companies for their own personal advantage," he stated. "The exchange, of course, has no control of corporate officers, but it is unalterably opposed to the misuse of confidential information by corporate officials."

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s '48	63½	63½
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	34	33
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	32	30½
Alleghany Corpp 5s '50	28	26½
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35	46	45½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	49	46
Amer I & Chem 5½s '49	79	79
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	70½	70½
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	72	70½
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	4	4
Amer Smelting 5s '47	91	90½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103½	103
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	107	106½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	104¾	104¼
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	101¾	101½
Amer T&T 5s '65	101½	101¼
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	106¾	105
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	93	92½
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	39	39
Ann Arbor 1st 4s '95	39	39
Armour & Co 4½s '39	80	79¾
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	84½	84
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	91	90½
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	90	90
Atlanta & Chal A L 5s '44	85	85
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	38½	38½
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	76¼	76¼
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	64	60
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	38¼	36½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100	99½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	84½	84
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	60	60
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	73	70
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	49⅞	46¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	59	57
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	75½	75¼
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	90½	89⅝
Balt & Ohio 5 series D 2000	57½	55
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	62	61½
Bel ITel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	104¾	104¾
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	105¼	104¾
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	94	93⅜
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	91	91
Boston NY 4s '35	60	60
Boston & Maine 4½s '61	72	72
Boston & Maine 5s '55	80	76
Boston & Maine 5s '67	75	75
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	14	14
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	40	40
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	104⅞	104½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	104½	104⅜
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	87½	86½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	102	101½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	100	100
Buff R & P 4½s '57	62	61
Bui Cr & Nor 5s '34	76	75
Bush Term con 5s '55	62¼	62¼
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	74	73½
Bklyn Un Gas 5½s	157¾	157¾
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	72	72
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	94½	93½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	87	87
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	87½	86⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	92	92
Can North 4½s '35	97	97
Can North deb 7s '40	103	103
Can Pacific deb 4s	72	71
Can Pacific 5s '44	87½	87½
Can South 5s A '62	90	90
Can SS Ltd 6s '42	34	31¼
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	51½	51
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	35	35
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	37½	37
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	75	75
Cen New England 4s '61	72⅜	72⅜
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	83⅜	82½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	74	74
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	93¾	93
Certainteed 5½s '48	47½	47
Ches Corp 5s '47	69½	68½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	94½	94½
Ches & O con 5s '39	104	104
Ches & O 4½s B	87	86
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	85¼	85¼
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	92¾	92¾
Chicago G I & Conn 5s 1st 5s '37	103	102½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	54⅜	53
Chicago Ind @ L gen 5s '66	36½	36½
Chicago Ind & Y gen 6s '66	44	44
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	66¾	66¾
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	14	13
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	39¾	37
Chicago N W gen 3½s'87	57	57
Chicago & N W 4½s '37	70	70
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	43	43¾
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	36	34¼
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	78	78
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	49⅞	49⅞
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	80	80
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	43	43
Chicago RIGP 5½s '34	53¼	50
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	45	45
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	39	36⅜
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	103¾	103¾
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	70¾	70⅜
Childs Co 5s '43	40	39½
Chile Copper 5s '47	62	60
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	92½	92½
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	98¾	98⅛
Cin Un Terminal 4½s	92½	92½
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	63	63
Clev Un Term 5s '73	83½	83½
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	85¼	85
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	85½	85½
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	61½	60½
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	87	86
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	87½	86
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	95	95
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94½	94
Con Gas 5s '57	98¾	98⅛
Con Gas 4½s '51	96	95½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105½	104¾
Container Corp 5s ct '43	31	30
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	85½	84½
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	6	3
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	32½	32
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	83¼	82⅞
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	87	86¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	56½	54½
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	96⅝	96⅛
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	29	26¾
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	35	32
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	96¾	96¾
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101	101
Detroit Ed 5s '49	102¼	101½
Dodge Bros sf 6s 40	89	88½
Dold Packing 6s '42	60¼	59½
Dul & I Range 5s '37	98	98
Duquesne P&L 4½s '67	100¼	100⅛
Duquesne P&L 4½s B '57	100¼	100¼
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	10	9½
Edison Ill NY 5s	111¾	111¾
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	46	46
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	46	46
Erie RR ref 5s '67	42	39
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	57¾	57¼
Erie RR gen 5s '75	42½	40
Erie Gen Riv 6s '57	85	85
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42	80	80
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	43	43
Fla East Coast 5s '74 C ctfs	5	5
Fla East Coast 5s '74	7	6¾
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	95½	95½
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	63	60
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102¾	102⅝
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	6	5½
Goodrich 6s '45	59½	58
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	83	82½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	100¾	100¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	103	103
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	65⅞	65⅞
Great Northern 5s '73 C	71	71
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	77	77
Great Northern 7s '36 A	88	84¾
Gulf Mobile of Mo 5s	45	45
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	45	45
Houston Oil 5½s '40	67½	66½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	48	46
Hudson & Man adjj in 5s '57	57½	56
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	87	86¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	102	102
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104½	104½
Ill Central 4s '53	52½	52⅜
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	68	67
Ill Central 4¾s '66	51	48½
Ill Central 6½s '36	79	79
Ill Central CStL&NO 5½s '63	53	53
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	53	53
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	98	97¾
Ind Limestone 6s' 41	10	10
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	86¼	86¼
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	83¾	83¾
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	57½	56
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	48½	48½
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	9½	9
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	9½	7⅞
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	49	46½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta 66	49	46
Inter Rap Tran 6s '32	27	24¼
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	62	60
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	45	40
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	72¼	72
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	36	36
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	45	43⅞
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	14	14
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	60	57½
Int Paper 6s '55	31½	29½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	49	46¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	56	54½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	49⅞	49
Inv Equity Corp 5s A '47	84	84
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	5¼	5¼
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	55	53
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	97½	97¼
Kan City P & L 4½s B	97⅝	97
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	65	64½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	70	70
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	87½	87½
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	44	43
Kings Co Lt 6s '97	125	125
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	77½	77
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	91¼	91¼
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	71	70½
L'Autaro 6s '54	12½	10½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	60	59
Loew's Inc 6s '41	90	89
Long Island rfg 4s '49	86½	86
Long Island deb 5s '37	87	87
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	43	42½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	102	102
L&N uni 4s '40	88	86
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	80	80
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	34	27
Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	24	23⅞
Manila El Ry rfg 7s '43	70	70
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	78½	77
Meade 6s '45 ww	60	60
Metro Edison 4½s '68	85⅞	85⅞
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	98	98
Metro Water 5½s '50	65	64½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	95	95
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	88½	88½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	87½	87½
Min & StL con 5s '34	4	4
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	50	50
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd '38	57	57
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	70	70
Min StP & SSM 5½s '49	21	21
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	75½	75½
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	62½	62½
Mo K & T 4½s '78	69	69
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	75	75
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	31½	29
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	44⅜	44½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	43½	40
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	42¾	41
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	42	40
Mo Pac 5s L '81	42	39½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	32	28¾
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	8½	8
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	8	8
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	88¾	88
Montana Central RR 5s	86	86
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	76½	76
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	50¾	50¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	92¾	92
Nat Steel 5s	82	81
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	100½	100
New Eng T&T 5s '52	106½	106¾
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	88	87½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	78¼	76¼
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	76½	75¾
N O T & M 5s B '54	40	40
N O T & M 5½s '54	42¼	41½
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	80	80
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	85¾	85
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	60¾	59½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	61½	59
NYC&HR 4s '42	82	82
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	68½	65
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	80½	79½
NYC L SL con 3½s '98	70	68½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	36½	35
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	40¼	39
NY Shi & StL 6s A '32	59½	56¾
NY Dock Co 5s '38	54	54
NY Edison 5s C '51	104½	104½
NY Edison 5s '44	105	104½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	111¼	111
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	98⅜	98¼
NY ELH&P 5s '48	107⅛	107⅛
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	89½	88
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	47½	47
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	55	54
NY Railway inc 6s '65	2¼	2
NY Railway inc 6s A '65	44	44
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	99	99
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	98	97½
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	104⅞	104⅞
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	101½	101⅜
Niag Share 5½s '50	71	69
Nof Southern rfg As '61	11	10
Norf & W div 4s '44	93¾	93½
North Am Co 5s '61	88¼	88¼
Nor Ah Ed 5s C '69	86½	86½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	99⅝	99⅝
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	63	62
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	85	84
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	87½	87
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	100½	100½
Ohio Steel 6s '41	41	40
Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	99⅝	99
Oklahoma Gas & Elec 5s '50	6	3
Oswego Falls 5s '40	32½	32
Pacific Gas & Elec 5s '42	103⅜	103⅜
Paramount Public 5½s '50	43	42
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	68	68
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	30	30
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	89½	89
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	75	69½
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	85	85
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	83¾	83½
Penn Railroad 4¼s D '81	78½	78½
Penn Railroad 5s '64	83⅜	81½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100	100
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	88¾	88½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	92	92
Phil & Real C&I 5s '73	68	68
Phil & Reading C&I 5s '49	55¼	53⅝
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	99	97½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	63½	62¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	39½	38
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	100⅜	100¼
Pure Oil 5½s '40	84½	84
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	70½	70
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	78	78
Revere R	1	1
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	55	54
St Louis M&ES 4s R&G div '33	69¼	69¼
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	18	16¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	16½	14
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	24	22
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	52	51
StP M&M con 6s '33	98½	98½
Savannah, Fla & West 5s	95	95
Scioto Val & NE 4s '89	84½	84½
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	10½	10⅜
Seabd AL con 6s '45	7	7
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	5½	5½
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	43	40
Shell Pipe 5s '52	84¾	84¾
Shell Union 5s '47	84	83¾
Shubert Theater 6s '42	4	4
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	96	96
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	98½	98
Sinclair Cru O oil 5½s '38	102¾	102¼
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	100	100
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	77	77
Smith A O 6½s '33	100¾	100¾
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	88	88
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	103½	103½
Southern Pacific 4½s rfg 4s '55	43	43
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	67	66¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	62½	61¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	61	60
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	72½	72½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	45	43¼
Southern Ry gen 5s '56	55	53⅜
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	58	57
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	42½	42½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104½	104½
Spokane I R 5s '55	99¾	38½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102¾	102¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	95	94½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	23	23
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	100	99⅞
Tenn Cen Ry 6s '47	45	45
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	77½	77⅜
Texas Corp 5s '44	92	92
Third Ave fg 4s '60	46½	46½
Third Ave 5s '37	91	91
Third Ave adj 5s '60	29¾	29
Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43	26	25
Tumbell Steel 6s '40	65	64
Union El L & P 5½s '54	47	47
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	94⅝	94½
Union Pacific 4s '68	83½	83½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	85½	85½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	88¼	88¼
US Rubber Co 5s '47	54	54
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	84	82½
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	103½	103½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	43	43
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	48	48
Vanadium 5s '41	56	55
Virginia Ry 5s '62	90	90
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	100¼	99⅞
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	69	69
Wabash RR 5s D '80	12¾	12
Walworth 6s '45	35¼	35
Warne Quinlan 6s '39	28	28
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	104¾	104¾
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	32	32
Warren Bros 6s '41	85	85
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	103½	103½
West Shore 4s 2361	77	77
Western Electric 5s '44	100¼	99⅝
Western Maryland 5½s '77	67½	67
Western Pacific 5s A '46	49½	49
Western Union R E 4½s '50	72	72
Western Union 5s '51	72⅜	72
Western Union 6½s '36	92	91
Western Union 5s '60	70	70
Wheeling & L Erie con 4s '49	69	69
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	68½	68½
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102⅞	102⅞
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42	35	32¼
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	65	65
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	47	47
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	73¾	73⅛
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	73½	73½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Aug 25	Aug 24
			Last	
3½s '47	100.25	100.23	100.23	100.25
1st 4¼s '47	101.13	101.11	101.11	101.13
4th 4¼s '38	103.3	103.1	103.1	103.2
US 3s '55	97	96.27	97	96.29
US 3½s '49	97.30	97.29	97.30	97.30
US 3¾s '43 March	100.16	100.16	100.16	100.15
US 3¾s '43 June	100.18	100.17	100.18	100.15
US 3¾s '47	100.17	100.17	100.17	100.15
US 4s '54	104.	104.	104.1	104.00
US 4¼s '52	107.13	107.12	107.12	107.9

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	30¾	29¾
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	79½	79½
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	12½	12½
Antioquia 7s A '45	13½	13½
Antioquia 7s D '45	14	14
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	41	41
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	45	44
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	44¾	44¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	44¼	44¼
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	45	44
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	44	44
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	44¾	44
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	44¾	44
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	45½	45
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	44	44
Australia 4½s '56	71¾	71½
Australia 5s '55	80	79¾
Australia 5s '57	80	80
Australia (Gov) 7s '43	88	87½
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	38½	38½
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	38½	38½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	91½	91¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	96¾	96⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '55	104½	104½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	104½	104½
Berlin (City) 6s '58	33	33
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	45	45
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	41¾	41¾
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	38½	37¾
Berlin Elec 6s '55	40½	40¼
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	6½	6½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	6½	6½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	8½	8¼
Brazil ((Csn El Rr) 7s '52	16	16
Brazil (US) 8s '41	20	20
Brisbane 5s '57	63	63
Brisbane 5s '58	64½	64½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	28¾	28¾
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	35	34½
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	26	26
Buenos Aires ((Prov) 6½s '61	26½	26½
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	38	38
Bulgaria 7½s '68	25	25
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	15½	15
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	97¾	97½
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	85¾	85¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	98⅞	98⅝
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	12¼	12½
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	12	12
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	12¾	12
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	12'	12
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	12¾	12
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	12½	12
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	12½	12½
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	12¼	12½
Colombia (City) 6½s '50	36½	36½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	38½	38½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	39	39
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	72½	72½
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	14½	14½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	80	80
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	44½	43½

GOOD CREDIT STANDING OF CHESAPEAKE

Six Per Cent Note Issue Is Expected to Be Successful

The first piece of railroad financing since the latter part of 1931, other than through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, namely, the private offering of $3,950,000 two-year 6 per cent notes of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, promises a successful outcome. Advance subscriptions, particularly from from banks, indicate that this short-term issue will be quickly placed.

Chesapeake & Ohio has a credit standing now much above the average for railroads because of relatively good earning power and maintenance of regular dividends thus far through the slump.

For the five-year period ended Dec. 31, 1931, total income applicable to fixed charges was 3.96 times actual fixed charges for the period. In 1931 income applicable to fixed charges was 3.38 times the total, including interest on the new note issue.

This is one of the leading roads which have not found it necessary to resort to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for any loans. The credit standing of Chesapeake & Ohio is indicated by current selling prices and yields on its principal bond issues:

	Approx. market	Yield %
First cons mtg 5s, 1939	103¾	4.35
General mortgage 4½s, 1992	95	4.75
Ref & imp mtg "A" 4½s, 1993	85	5.33
Ref & imp mtg "B" 4½s, 1995	87½	5.17

The note issue is to provide funds for the purpose of acquiring certain railroads stocks which Chesapeake & Ohio is under agreement to purchase in furtherance of its plan of consolidation.

While Chesapeake & Ohio in the first half of 1932 did not fully earn the half-year's proportion of the annual dividend of $2.50, earnings for the second half-year are ordinarily larger than for the first half.

Balance after charges and preferred dividend requirements for the first half was equal to $1.14 a share on the 7,652,778 shares of common stock, compared with $1.55 a share in the first half of 1931.

Indicative of a seasonal upturn is the fact that July gross earnings were $221,679 larger than those of June, and surplus after charges increased $110,472 over that month.

For the first half of August the road show

Local Classified

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MARMON limousine, elegant, $3 hour; $300 month, or by trip; owner drives; reference. Flatbush 3-3200. BACHMAN 175 Fenimore St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

ARKAVEN—Children boarded, summer, permanent; loving supervision in all activities; spacious grounds. MRS. IRENE SEE IVES, Upper Jay, N. Y.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKER wishes connection with high class dress shop; excellent fitter and sales experience; references. Write Box G-21, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HAIRDRESSERS

HARVARD BARBER AND BEAUTY SHOP Maurice L. Kornberg, Fritz Lieberknecht, Props. Eugene and Nestle Permanent Waving. Marcel Waving. 23A Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Phone Lon. 7264.

HELP WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED driver. Christian Scientist preferred, to assist family driving Pacific Coast about Oct. 1; meantime board and room in exchange for services. Box E-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER-COOK for small home in Yonkers of business couple; state references and salary expected. Box E-3, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BRIGHTON, MASS., 58 Lake St.—Pleasant home for those needing to rest or study; attention if desired. Stadium 8819.

MOVING AND STORAGE

WM. McDONALD & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1859
Local and Long Distance Furniture Moving
Packing—Storing—Shipping
79 Dartmouth St., Boston KENmore 6316

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE SELECTION OF NEW AND USED FURNITURE FOR OFFICE OR STUDIO. DRIVER DESK CO., 6 EAST 33d, N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

HILLVIEW, Woodstock, N. Y. Tel. 140
In the beautiful Catskill Mountains; built for quiet, rest and study; transient and permanent guests. MRS. SIBYL WEINERT.

SCOTTS' West Thornton, N. H., White Mountains—Home cooking, conveniences; restful; open all year; booklet; $15 to $18.

SHADYKNOLL, Fairhaven, N. J., vicinity Asbury—Country estate near ocean; tennis, bathing, fishing; September rates reduced 40%; booklet. VAN HORN.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y. Artistic and cultured enviroment for study; out-of-door dining porch; sleeping porches; bathing, tennis.
Booklet Ronkonkoma 16

The GUEST HOUSE
302 Eighth Ave., Asbury Park, N. J. Quiet, homelike, helpful; near beach and boardwalk; sunny rooms, excellent table. Tel. 7916.

PIPE ORGAN TUNING

ORGANS MAINTAINED
tuned, repaired or rebuilt on an economical annual contract basis. Pianos tuned and repaired
HENRY LEHR
37 years' experience—serving Greater New York
6551 77th Place, Middle Village, L. I., N. Y.
Tel. Juniper 5-7781.

REAL ESTATE

FREEHOLD with possession, for sale, fashionable South Coast resort, England, suitable store, hotel, flats, garage; ground area 3750 square feet; combined frontage 3 roads 174 feet; floor space 18,500 square feet, 5 floors, electric lift. Box M-502, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

STATEN ISLAND, N. Y., 284 St. John Ave.—Quick sale, 5-room attractive home; handy New York City; $7000. Tel. Pt. Richmond 7-7077.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

LADIES or gentlemen to take orders for high grade pure silk, full fashioned Hosiery at below store prices; direct from mill to consumer; We are manufacturers, not jobbers; high commission paid daily. For information write
BOMBA HOSIERY MILLS
94 Allyn Street, Hartford, Conn.

RESORTS

VRAIMONT COTTAGES, TAMWORTH, N. H. At the center of "The Land of Scenic Splendor." A resort for people of refinement. In path of total eclipse August 31. Reduced rates for 1932. Illustrated folders.

ROOMS AND BOARD

WANTED—A young woman as room mate for college girl. Christian Science family, in Boston. Write Box F-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SEWING MACHINES

REPAIRING and renting all makes of sewing machines; some good used machines, $7 and up. 817 Boylston Street, Boston. Com. 6527.

SITUATIONS WANTED — MEN

TECHNICAL EXECUTIVE—16 years' experience chemical engineering, organization of research, apparatus design, cost estimating; specialized knowledge of cellulosic plastics and manufacture of photographic materials; age 38, married. Write Box X-56, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

GENTLEWOMAN—Assist with housework in exchange for home and small compensation; any locality. F. B., 410 Bird Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

POSITION as housekeeper or companion in or near Springfield in small family; good references. Tel. Springfield 3-3290.

WANTED—Position as housekeeper, neat, good cook, efficient; country home preferred. Address E-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

STUDY ABROAD

MADAM JEAN BOUE, Paris, receives 6 girls for study in her home; tutoring chaperonage; highly recommended. For details address MRS. G. SMITH, 151 E. 82nd St., New York City.

SUMMER BOARD

DUN HUNTIN RANCH SOMERS CONN.
A quiet, restful home in the hills; wooded trails; excellent food; $3.00 day.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

COME TO

HOWLAND'S

for School Outfits

We're ready with smart new clothes at prices you can afford

Announcing the arrival of our Fall line of
Girls' After-School Dresses
69c to $1.39
Two attractive groups. Dainty washable prints that are prettily trimmed and nicely made. 7 to 12 years, girls' department, second floor.

At Meigs Corner — MEIGS & CO. INCORPORATED — Dial 5-2181 Enterprise 3800

BLACK'S SHOE REPAIRING
A. JORDANO
60 Cannon St. Tel. Barnum 1391

Whittemore's SHOE POLISHES
A Polish or Cream for Every Purpose

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts *Travelers Checks*
Safe Deposit Boxes *Christmas Club*
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

THE HEGEMAN TRANSFER and LIGHTERAGE TERMINAL, INC.
Daily Freight Service between New York City, Bridgeport, New Haven and Waterbury, Connecticut.

Braunfield
SMART MILLINERY
POPULAR PRICES
TWELVE-FIFTEEN MAIN STREET

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT (Continued)

HENRY C. REID & SON
WATCHES
DIAMODS *and* JEWELRY
1134 Broad Street

GREENWICH

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING CO.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
169 West Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn.
Telephones 1800-1801

SAMUEL GREENBERGER
JEWELERS
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware
271 GREENWICH AVE. Greenwich, Conn.

HARTFORD

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the advertisement for which you are looking is not in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a complete record of local and national advertisers is kept.
Telephone 2-3619
129 LAFAYETTE STREET
1-4 Daily except Saturdays and Holidays

Let Us Serve You
RACKLIFFE OIL COMPANY STATIONS
276 Franklin Avenue
43 New Britain Avenue
130 Maple Avenue
309 Washington Street
47 Main Street
914 Farmington Avenue
712-714 Burnside Avenue
1138 Main St., E. Hartford

A Delightful Combination for Afternoon Tea or Bridge
WELCH'S GRAPE JUICE *and* PEEK FREAN'S BISCUITS
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

559 MAIN — Beroth Bread Shop — 1123 MAIN

MERIDEN

Economy Bedding Co.
for
Quality Merchandise
60 W. MAIN STREET

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware—Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 South Colony Street Phone 550

The Lyon & Billard Co.
LUMBER—COAL
BUILDING MATERIAL
13 SOUTH COLONY ST. Telephone 2440
Over 85 Years of Fair Dealing and Good Service

MIDDLETOWN

THE MIDDLETOWN LAUNDRY CO.
Our prices are reasonable.
Phone 422 for information
79-83 COURT STREET

COLUMBIA SOUP
ALL KINDS
3 cans 25c
WETHERBEE & CONROY
346 MAIN STREET Phone 2389

WALLHIDE
The "Vitolized Oil" Paint
CHARLES B. MITCHELL
143 WILLIAM STREET Phone 1573

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

NEW BRITAIN

Be Prepared
for your vacation.
Make your old clothes look like NEW
SUMMER GARMENTS—WHITE FLANNELS
New Britain Dry Cleaning Corp.
DYERS, CLOTHES CLEANERS
415 W. Main Branch Office 96 W. Main

NEW HAVEN

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 5-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained from 1-4 daily, except Saturdays and holidays.
Room 806 MALLEY BUILDING

Ann Allen Gowns
26 Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
For Men and Women
EMERSON-DARBY, Inc.
156 Temple Street

Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
Coombs — "SAY IT WITH FLOWERS" — FLOWER SHOPS
970 Chapel St.

VAN DYK FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
398 STATE STREET

HOME COAL CO., Inc.
Coal—Coke
Main Office, 42 Center Street
Yards, 181-191 Front Street
Branch Office, 131 Meadow Street
3-0882

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

HERE IT IS!
THE PLAY BOY MESH SHIRT
$1.00 Pre Shrunk
With a ZIPPER SHORT SLEEVE
The Newest, Coolest Shirt on the Market
J. Johnson & Sons
"THE LIVE STORE"
85-89 CHURCH STREET

Chuckle JELLIE CANDIES
FULL ½ LB.

TENDER FLAVORFUL
FIRST NATIONAL STORES

This Is the Last Week of the Sale of Fur Coats-
Fur coats have not been so inexpensive for twenty years. In our August Sale you need only pay one-fourth of the cost of your coat now, and the rest can be divided into six monthly payments, with a small carrying charge.
Furs—Second Floor
THE EDW. MALLEY CO.

BULLARD'S
ELM STREET, CORNER ORANGE
36th Semi-Annual
CLUB SALE *of* GLENWOOD RANGES
Mr. Donald W. Hall, one of our representatives, will be glad to help you at any time.

BENEDICT & COE COAL COKE OFFICE 135 TEMPLE ST.
Please mention the Monitor when ordering your fuel
Phone 5-4116

"Scientific Rebuilding of Worn Footwear"
Hot Recrushing
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
130 TEMPLE ST.

SERVE
Marioni's Ice Cream
AND
"TASTE THE DIFFERENCE"
OPEN SUNDAYS FAMILY ORDERS

NEW LONDON

PERRY & STONE, Inc.
Jewelers Since 1865
LEATHER STATIONERY NOVELTIES
246 STATE ST., New London

AGNES M. ROGERS
Gowns—Millinery
129 STATE STREET Telephone 6193

NORWALK

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 615-J where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 10 to 1 daily.

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

Better Baked Products
de Bruycker Bake Shops
518 WEST AVENUE

FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler
96 Washington St., South Norwalk, Conn.
Tel. 3301

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK (Continued)

ANGEVINE FURNITURE CO.
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Phone 286

DONNELLY'S
Stationery Sporting Goods
Electric Appliances
Radios Gift Department
SOUTH NORWALK

Let us show you how we can save you money on AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
74 WALL ST., NORWALK, CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 3-7535 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 10 to 3.
100 PROSPECT STREET

The C. O. MILLER CO.
15 BANK STREET

Millicent Hosiery
$1.00 pair
All the new Fall shades in chiffon, sheer and service weights. All sizes.
HOSIERY—FIRST FLOOR

Leisure and Pleasure for Women
Through electrical labor-saving appliances for homes.
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS
The Downes-Smith Co.
79 ATLANTIC SQ., STAMFORD, CONN.

Get Ready for School
Complete Stock of
Smart Things for Boys
FRANK MARTIN & SONS.

VAN DYK FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
318 ATLANTIC AVENUE

Phone 3-3245
THE
Marguerite Beauty Salon
Specializing in All Branches of Beauty Culture. Your Patronage Appreciated.
197 MAIN STREET STAMFORD, CONN.
Under Management of M. C. Zeltner

WATERBURY

For August
We are presenting a splendid array of
MEN'S SUITS at $19.00
J. JOHNSON & SONS
WATERBURY

Our August Blanket Sale Now Going On
Think ahead a month or two on your coming Winter Blanket needs.
It Will Well-Pay You
All grades of Blankets, from the lowest priced to the
Luxurious "Kenwood" Blankets at Special Price Reductions
Grieve, Bisset & Holland
Incorporated
WATERBURY, CONN.

VAN DYK FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
49 Center Street

"We serve to serve again"—
Wordens
Safe Milk and Delicious Ice Cream
153 CHERRY ST. WATERBURY, CONN.
Our Corset Department is now featuring
"NU BACK"
the Corsetry that stays put and does not ride up. Made of silk brocade in several models from which to select, $2.95-$7.95.
The MILLER & PECK CO.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Phones: Belmont 9461; Chesapeake 9374
Kraft's Quality Market
Table Luxuries
3809-11 OLD YORK ROAD at 39th Street

NEW YORK

ALBANY

HOWARD DIETZ
DISTRIBUTOR
SAV-U-TIME
Water Heater Control
Cook Heat Regulator
Electrical Wiring and Repairing
190 WHITEHALL ROAD Tel. 4-6783

DUSTLESS COAL
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
BUILDING MATERIALS
John T. D. Blackburn, Inc.
DIAL 3-1268

Cantilever Shoe *for Men & Women*
65 COLUMBIA STREET

HARVEY'S GARAGE
251-61 HUDSON AVE.
TYDOL—COLONIAL GAS
Agency De Soto, Plymouth Automobiles
Storage Service, Exp. Mechanics

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

JOHN G. MYERS CO.
ALBANY, N. Y.
. . . Now Open!
MYERS' College Shop
SECOND FLOOR
With a Fashion-Advisory Personnel of College Girls in Attendance
MISS ALICE FREEDMAN
CORNELL UNIVERSITY
MISS ELSIE JOHNSON
WELLESLEY COLLEGE
College Girls! Come In and Talk College with Girls Who Have Been There
College Shop—Second Floor
JOHN G. MYERS CO.

Whitney's
ALBANY, N. Y.
Now Featuring a Sale
WILTON RUGS
9x12 feet 8.3x10.6 feet $36.50
A most remarkable value! Many patterns and colors.

The Van Heusen Charles Company
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

LEO'S
Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor
PERMANENT WAVING
Facials Shampooing
Manicuring Water Waving 50c
Marcelling Finger Waving
130 STATE ST., ALBANY, N. Y. Tel 4-9486

AMSTERDAM

VAN DYK FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
24 EAST MAIN STREET

BINGHAMTON

MID-SUMMER CLEARANCE SALES
offer opportunities for new clothes at exceedingly low prices before you go on your vacation.
McLEAN'S

Knoblock's Grocery
108 MAIN STREET Dial 2-5063
Imported and Domestic Foods
Fruits—Vegetables—Meats
AMPLE PARKING SPACE

Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET
STETSON SHOES
For MEN *and* WOMEN
Florsheim Shoes *for* Men

LOSEE
Cleaners and Pressers
Established Telephone and Free Delivery Service
Dial 4-1113 20 HENRY STREET

Central Cash Market
LEWIS M. EVANS
114 STATE STREET
Choice Meats and Groceries
FRESH VEGETABLES
Phone 4-4859

BRONXVILLE

STUDIO ARCADE HAIRDRESSING SHOP
Artistic Finger Waving by Male Operator
Hair Cutting, Marcel and Permanent Waving and Facials
SARA H. FRY
10 Studio Arcade Tel. Bronxville 3163
Pondfield Rd. W., North End of Sta. Plaza

RUG CLEANING
Fireproof storage, no insurance
Pleasing service, pleasing price.
"We Serve to Serve Again"
McCOMB & McCOMB
TEL. SCARSDALE 205 or 1114

WESTCHESTER FUEL COMPANY
Quality Coal
Tuckahoe, N. Y. Tels. 1472-3

FLOWERS
The flowers that you order through us will last; will be arranged with taste; will be delivered as promised.
Mrs. MORGAN'S FLOWER SHOP
Phone Bronxville 2338
145 Parkway Road

PONDFIELD MARKET, Inc.
HIGH GRADE
Meats Poultry Provisions Sea Food
Bronx 0153 82½ Pondfield Road

Bronxville Garage, Inc.
1 KENSINGTON ROAD TEL. 3351-3352
STORAGE SUPPLIES
Agents for Willys-Knight and Willys
Branch Service Stations
840 Palmer Ave., Bryn Mawr
502 Tuckahoe Road, Yonkers
47-49 So. Third Ave., Mt. Vernon

Leonard Electric Refrigerators
The new foot pedal adds EXTRA Convenience. $154.50 and up.
CHAS. H. RYAN CO.
"The Home of the Shops on Wheels"
5 PARK PLACE Bronxville 3810

EDGAR S. BELLIS
Pharmacist
FOR SERVICE AND QUALITY
Household and Toilet Necessities
116 Pondfield Road at Cedar Street
Bronxville, N. Y.
Phones 1073, 0459, 3129

BUFFALO

KAMPHAUSEN
Jewelers and Platinumsmiths
Specializing in Exquisite Hand-Made Jewelry to Order.
DIAMONDS PEARLS
291 DELAWARE AVE. CLeveland 7092
Watch Repairing

NEW YORK

BUFFALO (Continued)

Lonesome Hollow Anthracite

the "high test" hard coal from the famous fields of Scranton
99.77% Slate Free 10.5% to 26.1% Less Ash
24c to 64.1c More Heat Value per Ton
Everyone knows the extra power in High Test Gasoline. There are many brands on the market. But there is only one "HIGH TEST" COAL—LONESOME HOLLOW. The better gas costs more; this better coal costs the same. To you who pay the coal bills, this announcement means much.
A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
C. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
Marion Street at Elmwood
Phone Delaware 3300

Matrix Shoes
EASTWOODS
567 MAIN STREET

Central DRY CLEANING CO.
Grant 3365
159-167 WEST UTICA STREET
Modern Cold Storage Vaults

Tupper 1077 H. M. O'DONNELL, Prop.
O'Donnell-Motor Sales
1064-1070 MAIN STREET
We handle high grade late model Used Cars exclusively

CORTLAND

BLANKET EVENT!
Our Summer Blanket event is now in progress. Buy your blankets now on our lay-away plan. Greatest values in our history!
J.C.PENNEY CO.
81-85 MAIN ST., CORTLAND, N. Y.

ELMIRA

Pay Cash—It Pays
TRY IT
WERDENBERG'S
Clothiers and Furnishers for Men and Boys
200 WEST WATER ST.

Mark Twain Candies
HOME MADE
MARK TWAIN HOTEL
RUTH KLINE BETTY BATES

ITHACA

Packard Sales and Service
Goodyear Tires and Tubes
GOOD GULF GASOLINE
ONE STOP SUPER SERVICE STATION
SERVICENTER
COR. CAYUGA and GREEN ST. Dial 2128

Phoenix Silk Hosiery
at New Low Prices. Were 85c
75c
ROTHSCHILD'S
DEPARTMENT STORE

LENRAY BAKERY and DELICATESSEN
Specializing in
Freshly Roasted Nut Meats
218 WEST STATE STREET Phone 9395

INSURANCE
in the Best Companies
Fire, Auto, and All Other Forms
I. E. DENNIS
324 EAST STATE STREET

JAMESTOWN

Landy Bros. CLEANERS
Office and Plant
211-213 Hopkins Ave.
Phone 7-976
Branch Offices
704 E. 2nd St.
310 E. 2nd St.

Franzen's Market
Quality Meats and Poultry
107 EAST THIRD STREET
Phone 3708 Jamestown N. Y.

New Fall Two-Piece Knitted Suits
Wines, Browns and Navy
$9.95 and $15.75
MACOMBER & STUART, Inc.
Main at Second Streets Phone 4-129
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Reliable Watch Repairing
Also diamonds and the latest wedding rings. All articles fully guaranteed.
C. E. BRADLEY, Inc.
18 EAST SECOND ST. Phone 3-758
Next Door to Sheas

KENMORE

Patronize *Your* Community
Enjoy Good Milk and Better Service by Phoning Your Order to
JOHNSON'S INDEPENDENT DAIRY
208 MAYVILLE AVENUE Del. 7827

NEW YORK

KENMORE (Continued)

Kenmore Coal and Ice Co.
MOVING
16 Lincoln Blvd Ri. 1320

MONARCH *Food Products*
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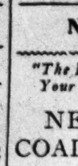

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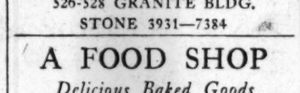

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Shin Leaf

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IN VERY early spring when the forest floor has just been cleared of its clean white blanket, leaving the brown of last year's leaves most prominent, shin leaf is almost the only green plant to relieve the monotony of color. One finds it growing generally beneath the boughs of oaks or evergreens, its shiny elliptical leaves exposed in proof of its rightful ownership of the name of "wintergreen" by which it is known in some sections of America, Britain, and northern Europe.

Shin leaf is perhaps its best-known name, and one which does not allow it to be confused with the ivy and other plants, several of which in different parts of the world come under the general heading of wintergreen.

Its Latin generic name *Pyrola* was its common name long before Linnæus adopted it. An old English herbalist, Salmon, accredits its adoption to the Romans who, he says, saw a fancied resemblance between the leaves and flowers of this plant and that of the pear tree. Pyrola is a diminutive of pyrus, "pear."

Blossoms appear during July and August, are pearl-white in color and often bear a pinkish tinge. These are arranged on a tall stem bare of foliage except for a single scale appearing a short distance above the leaf level.

In the United States this plant is confined to a comparatively small area, growing only from southeastern Canada through the New England states to the Potomac on the south and west only to the Mississippi—in rapidly dwindling numbers. In Europe it is more common, and this is also true of many other members of the heath family.

"Dear Editor," Mrs. D. H. C. of Ottawa writes, "can you tell me how to get rid of the ugly brown specks which seem to infest my ferns? Some of them are never affected, but the little Boston fern I have is especially bad, the blotches appearing in regular rows along the edges of the leaves."

It is a shame, but this seems to be the way in which nature decided to look after the reproduction system of some ferns. These "ugly little brown specks" are really "sori" or fruit dots which form a double row and are just as much a part of the normal life history of the fern plant as seeds are to the flowering plants.

From these brownish dots come the spores which give rise to microscopic plants forming the second phase in their life history. These tiny plants then develop into the leaf and root system which we commonly recognize as the "fern," but the microscopic phase is a fern plant too, just as much as the later phase.

Fronds which bear these dots or sori are called fertile fronds, while those which are plain are the sterile fronds. One might compare the fertile fronds with the flowers and seeds of the higher plants, for these are the organs of reproduction. The second phase is often visible to the eye as a green scum or coating growing around the parent plant, but must not be confused with certain algæ which have the same appearance.

In Lighter Vein

Concerned

"Do you know, Mrs. Jones, that your former cook is with us?"

"Are you sure?"

"Yes, but don't be alarmed. I'm sure it would be hard to believe all she tells us."

To the Point

Butcher: "Do you want top of the round steak or the bottom?"

Mrs. Newbride: "The bottom, please. My husband says that most of your cuts are too high."

The Give Away

"How did you discover he was disguised as a woman?"

"He passed a milliner's window without stopping."

Wait Till They Blow By

Mother: "What is the weather like?"

Little Betty: "It's so cloudy I can't see."

Or "Kay"

Mother (teaching alphabet): "Now, dear, what comes after 'O'?"

Child: "Yeah!"

Glasgow Evening Citizen

"Waiter, what's this?"

"'Are soup, sir."

"Air soup! What on earth's that?"

"'Are, sir, 'are wot yer heats, not hair wot yer sniff."

Both

Customer: "So this is your last house?"

Estate Agent: "Yes; last if not leased."—*Unidentified.*

Unappreciative

"Jones doesn't know much about art."

"No, one radiator cap is just like another to him." — *Studebaker Wheel.*

Settled at Last!

Teacher: "Tommy, is trousers singular or plural?"

Tommy (after much thought): "Singular at the top and plural at the bottom."—*Wall Street Journal.*

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

WHEN we achieve harmony within, we find harmony without. —YODER

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

England, without prohibition, has nearly three times as many automobile fatalities per 1000 car registrations as the United States.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

After a lot of tail wiggling I finally managed to convince the little animal with the fat tail that I wouldn't bother him—
"My name is Benjamin Beaver," he said between bites, "and I gnaw the trees down with my teeth."
And then I asked him what his name was and how he cut down such tall trees and what he did with all the branches he has been dragging into the water—
Then he explained that they ate the twigs and small branches and built dams and their homes with what is left—
After which he told me to stand aside and the tree he was gnawing on crashed to the ground and surprised me so that I jumped about four feet.
TO BE CONTINUED

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Others First

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Rochester, N. Y.

AT A cooking demonstration and lecture, the director announced as usual that the food prepared during the demonstration would be given to a local charity. At the close of the lecture a little woman came up and suggested that the baked ham be given to the Old Ladies' Home. "They don't get many nice things out there," she explained.

The director acquiesced readily but said she had no way of delivering the ham and asked the little lady if she would assume the responsibility.

Hesitating a moment, she agreed to see that it was delivered and, wrapping it up, she took it away in her arms.

The following day a young lady came to the director to tell her that the woman who had taken the ham had walked all the way out to the home, carrying the ham, for she could not afford car fare as her husband was at home incapacitated and out of a job—all this notwithstanding the woman had hardly anything to eat at home for her self and family of three.

Investigation was made and as a result a large basket of groceries was at once dispatched to this family.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Conclude (G. D., who reports hearing a radio announcer pronounce this word repeatedly with *u* long as in mute)—The vowel *u* is never long after *l* preceded by another consonant other than an *l*. In words such as include, conclude, flute, etc., the *u* is sounded as in *rule*—the *oo* value as in food. Note, however, that the *u* is long in illude, allude, illusion, etc.

Aviator, aviation (H. E. W.)—The first *a* in each is long as in *ace*, not short as in *at*.

Affluent (Mrs. I. M. A., who reports hearing the second syllable accented) — The emphasis is properly on the first syllable, *af'-loo-ent* (*a* as in *at*, *oo* as in *food*, *e* as in *recent*).

Vehemently (Mrs. I. M. A., who says this is commonly emphasized on the second syllable)—This word, as in the case of *ve'-he-ment*, is accented on the first syllable, *ve'-hement-ly* (first *e* long as in key, second "quick-long" as in create, third clipped as in recent).

And while we are on the subject of words wrongly accented on the second syllable (at least, preferably accented on the first), keep alert for "lamentable," "cornet," "adversely," "abjectly," "aggrandize," "Arabic," "benzine," "cerebral," "chastisement," "comparable," "hospitable," "concave," "construe," "contrary," "contumacy," "conversant," "conversely," "disputable," "duress," "espionage," "extant," "eczema," "gondola," "harass," "hegira," "implous," "inchoate," "innate," "legume," "mezzanine," "overt," "pariah," "peremptory," "primarily," "vaccine," and—oh, so many others!

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

What They Say

Hard to Stabilize

"Money was meant to be a yardstick with which to measure value, but throughout the ages man has never been able to give a monetary yard-stick which would not at one time measure a hundred inches and at another one inch."—*Sir Basil Blackett.*

Wasting Opportunity

"A great many persons waste much valuable time wishing for a thousand things they don't have, and in the meantime they are not making any intelligent use of their present opportunities, advantages and possessions."—*William M. Michaels.*

United Faith

"A nation-wide insurgence of faith will unloose that imponderable energy which will reverse the prevailing current of depression and bring back prosperous times."—*Dr. Edwin W. Bishop.*

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

With the declaration, "We can do all our business with gold dust," a Canyon City (Ore.) storekeeper has replaced a cash register with a pair of gold scales?

America's aviators accomplished 13,000,000 miles of night flying last year, as compared with 700,000 covered by European mileage?

Every regular employee of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad is guaranteed 240 hours of work a month for the next year?

According to the Census Bureau, marriages fell off between 6 and 7 per cent in the United States last year?

The name of the State of Arkansas was formerly spelled as it is now pronounced, Ar-kan-saw?

A compass has 32 points?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Recovery, Today and Tomorrow

PRESIDENT HOOVER is wise in limiting the council of business leaders which he has called in Washington to the discussion of two topics—expansion of credit and employment. Those are the immediate needs. This meeting is to chart ways out of the present emergency, not to deal with long-range reforms. If it can effectually coördinate private and public efforts to restart the wheels of business, such questions as the five-day week, war debts and tariffs can be left for later consideration.

Unquestionably such consideration of the more fundamental questions will be required before long if the necessary readjustments of the economic system are to be made and recovery stabilized. But there is good reason to believe that in the present state of business a governmental shoulder to the wheel will provide just the impetus needed to start the economic machine rolling again. If the pushing out of credit by the Federal Reserve System and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation can be linked with such spending programs as that just announced by the United States Steel Corporation, some stimulation of a trade revival seems bound to result.

In making public the Steel Corporation's plan to spend $5,000,000 on replacements and improvements for its plants, Mr. Myron C. Taylor, chairman, declared a general buying movement in the United States "cannot be long delayed." His statement is supported by reports that similar rehabilitation programs of equal or greater size are being planned by other industrial units. Once this movement to take advantage of present low prices of labor and materials in preparing for a revival of business gets well under way, the revival of business will have arrived.

Mr. Taylor pointed out that in times like the present "competition necessitates the use of the most modern equipment," and indicated that it will bring a general improvement of productive facilities. Such improvements should be welcome, particularly when the making of them helps temporarily at least to provide employment. Yet the economists have been telling us that we are overstocked with facilities for production and must turn our attention to providing improved facilities for consumption.

Indeed, one of the announced purposes of the President's business council is to coördinate and expand "financial facilities for the movement of commodities into consumption." This endeavor necessarily takes the temporary form of efforts to ease the flow of credit to individuals and corporations which will buy goods. With credit—which comprises nine-tenths of the nation's purchasing medium—greatly contracted, these emergency measures should prove most helpful. And they are the ones for immediate attention.

More permanent endeavors to facilitate consumption are imperative sooner or later, however, and no temporary revival should be allowed to dim the glaring need for them. If business is to be stabilized in any adequate degree, if any real progress is to be made in wiping out the disgrace of unemployment, it will be necessary for industry as a whole to give attention not only to the improvement of the facilities of production, but to the improvement of the facilities of consumption.

That means putting a larger share of profits into wages and dividends and a smaller share into additional production equipment. It means also better recognition of the fact that one nation cannot as a rule sell to other nations unless she is willing to buy in corresponding amounts from them. In this connection the five-day week and tariffs that will not bind trade are well worth consideration. Business may need an improved plant, but it needs first of all the market to keep that plant busy. It can obtain that market best by improving facilities for consumption.

Half Soles, Banana Flavor

ALTHOUGH banana peels are noted largely for their facility in tripping the unwary, they are now said to be included in a commodity which has great prospects in the industrial world. Those who have been wont delicately to place thumb and forefinger at a banana's extremity and nonchalantly strip the fruit of its non-resisting integument may yet find this lowly rind something more than merely nature's wrapping of a delectable morsel.

While its new use presents the somewhat ambiguous proposition of taking something from underfoot and placing it underfoot, there is little or no relation between the two operations. For it is a form of tough fiber, suitable for the soles of shoes and other articles now made of leather, that is to emerge from banana waste under a new process announced by news dispatches from the Island of Jamaica.

Although "banana soles" may not come speedily into popular use, and though such may be the transformation that one may not readily recognize the "peel," the removal of its sphere from one of sidewalk lubrication to that of a solely constructive nature is praiseworthy. Meanwhile it may not be forgotten that things of a stranger character than banana peels have entered into the soles of shoes.

Aside from rubber and various compositions, it has been alleged by careless speakers that even paper has been disguised as leather and used for the soles of shoes. With the advent of the banana as an ingredient of the future shoe, we may look forward to the time when the leather industry will aid the farmer by absorbing the overproduction of string beans, turnips and such other vegetables as may contain some element of sufficient toughness suitable for soles.

A New Outlook for Mr. Smith

ON THE wall—portraits of Henry Ward Beecher and Theodore Roosevelt. On the door in neat gold letters—Alfred E. Smith. This is the editorial *sanctum sanctorum* of the New Outlook, whose black-and-white covers on news stands next September 25 will announce the return of a native to American magazine readers.

The question whether those former editors whose portraits glow in the "Happy Warrior's" new office would recognize the New Outlook as the offspring of the Christian Union, founded in 1865 by the famous Mr. Beecher, probably will furnish a topic for late September discussion. The vicissitudes of this publication, which became the Outlook and was later merged with the Independent and finally sold to a New York publisher for $12,500, left few traces of the idealism which prompted its early editors.

Now, with a new name and a vigorous, shrewd and original American leader in its editorial chair, it will make a strong bid for renewed popularity. Mr. Smith has taken up his editorial duties with an apparent zest. For those who seek political significance in his exchange of the speaker's platform for the pen, his own words may suffice: "It should be perfectly plain to everyone that I am stepping out of my political character entirely."

His declaration that he was "not bringing politics into the New Outlook" will not, of course, be interpreted as meaning that he will or can keep it out. But a political complexion for the publication is disclaimed. "We are going to talk about everybody and everything, and tell what we like and what we don't."

In one way, at least, Mr. Smith as an editor will be almost unique. He doesn't read books, and doesn't intend to. He will depend on his ears as he has in the past, and is expected to be as extemporaneous in writing as he has been in speechmaking.

It is doubtful if all the policies that made the old Outlook a real moral force will be revived. For example, the new editorship would hardly encourage an expectation that dry views will find support in its pages. Nevertheless, a large section of the American reading public will wish the New Outlook success. Some who followed the writings of Charles A. Dana in the New York Sun will recall in connection with Mr. Smith's new rôle Dana's references to Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York Tribune, as "the young editor in the tall tower." For somehow, the soaring spire of the Empire State Building symbolizes to many the enthusiasm and enterprise of the former New York Governor.

The "Happy Warrior" has chosen the pen for his weapon. The brown derby has been withdrawn from the ring, to hang on the editorial hat-tree. Soon another announcement of the New Outlook will be heard in the presses' roar. And the expectation and the hope is that in that roar may be heard again the energetic utterance of Theodore Roosevelt, who called fighting for the right "the noblest sport which the world affords."

China's Old Man of the Sea

SPEAKERS at the Williamstown Institute of Politics quite rightly have emphasized the importance of the Communist movement in China. Already it is overrunning a sixth of China's area. Its growth has been shielded from world observation by the fact that it is not located on the seacoast. Facing the Pacific, and therefore the world's highways of communication, is the region dominated by the Nationalists, with the seat of government at Nanking. Back of that Government, the only one in China recognized by the foreign powers, lies a huge Red pocket, which occupies some of the most fertile territory in the Yangtse Valley.

In appearance as well as in fact, Chinese Communism is thus an old man of the sea on the back of Chinese Nationalism. Williamstown speakers were divided on whether it is an indigenous movement. Some declared that it did not owe anything to Russia. In this they did less than justice to Moscow's effort a few years back to Bolshevize China. Communism on the present model dates from the association of the Nationalist movement with Moscow in 1926. The Nationalists then allowed themselves to be led by Soviet agents, who, either as military officers or as field preachers attached, as in Cromwell's day, to the armies, made Chinese Nationalism a world force to be reckoned with. Then Chiang Kai-shek, the leading Nationalist general at the time, cast them out, and in 1928 founded a Government at Nanking free from Muscovite or Communist influence.

But Borodin, Galens (the Bluecher who until recently commanded the Siberian forces facing Japan in Manchukuo), et al., left two Communist nuclei in China's southeast. They were model Red armies, politically more radical than their teachers, who were Stalinists rather than Trotzkyists. Moscow always felt confident that, though nothing would be heard from them for a while, they would eventually breed a peck of trouble. They have fulfilled expectations.

Probably they have been helped by Chiang Kai-shek's anti-Communist campaign. Like Strafford, the generalissimo at Nanking believed in the motto: "Thorough." He drove underground hundreds of agitators who, with a proficiency that testified to their training, capitalized village misery wrought by military oppressors and student disillusionment provoked by Nationalist performance. Chiang also dispersed military bands over the southern provinces, where they roamed and ravaged at will.

It is the verdict of observers in China that the Reds are weakest in organization. Divided into factions, they are said not to be likely, at least in this generation, to create any sort of united government. Many of the armies that label themselves Communists are mere outlaws, marching restlessly over the countryside looting towns and villages, and breaking down the social order in rural communities.

Nothing would be more calculated to win cohesion among them, however, than the continuance of the present factionalism at Nanking. Part of the trouble among the Nationalists seems to be due to differences in opinion as to the best way of dealing with the Communists. Chiang wants to continue a campaign which has already drained the Treasury dry and yielded no results save to aggravate the Red menace. Mr. T. V. Soong, China's Finance Minister, is unalterably opposed to such a policy. "Leave them alone," he counsels. "You cannot conquer Communism by force of arms. You can conquer it only by education and proper economic measures."

Time and experience have proved the wisdom of this advice. If it were adopted as policy, the rise of Communism in China would not be half so serious.

Was Cæsar the Greatest?

IN HIS new biography of Julius Cæsar, Mr. John Buchan raises a question which has ever been a favorite parlor pastime: Who was the world's greatest genius? Mr. Buchan gives the crown to his subject, his reasons resting upon many-sided achievements, in the field of thought as well as action.

Though the schoolboy may find Cæsar somewhat tiresome, as he grows older he does not know which to admire more—the limpidity of Cæsar's Latin prose, or the story which it celebrates of mammoth empire building. But, if the adjective must be applied, surely neither the prose nor the intellectual powers of Cæsar was greater than those of, say, Cicero. In war there will also be the same disputation. Always quicker in movement than his adversaries, ever the better strategist, personally valorous, able to pour the maximum élan into his troops—the layman may well consider Cæsar in a class by himself, though a reservation might be entered by Capt. B. H. Liddell Hart. Captain Hart has recently extolled the military genius of the earlier Scipio Africanus, whose defeat of Hannibal saved the Roman heritage for the West.

Neither in war nor in intellectual pursuits, however, is greatness alone defined. One must consider the extent of Cæsar's accomplishments after he became dictator of Rome. Here it has always been difficult to establish whether he was more politician than statesman. Tammany methods, which helped him to rise to influence as a young man, never deserted him, and in his later years as ruler he added a hankering after personal glory which Plutarch describes as "a sort of emulous struggle with himself."

The question that Mr. Buchan raises will always strike against different tastes and different temperaments. Whether, with our modern standards, Cæsar is held in such high regard as has been his portion throughout the ages may be doubted. However, a man whose prowess arose chiefly on the battlefield will not obtain the title in the estimation of most people, even if the pastime were limited to the selection of "the most noble Roman of them all."

Prize Fighting on the Wane?

WHEN a veteran front-rank sports writer of the metropolitan newspaper school breaks down in the middle of his syndicated column and bemoans the low estate to which professional boxing—otherwise prize fighting—has fallen, then indeed may ordinary home-staying yokels infer that, in Captain Katzenjammer's paraphrase of Hamlet, there is something overripe and it isn't in Denmark.

Mr. Grantland Rice the other day devoted some 700 words to meditations on a brace of questions which he put thus:

> Why has the fight game become the weakest and the softest spot in sport? Why is the average of ring stars far below that of ball players, golfers, tennis players, football players, polo players, track and field athletes and jockeys?

Mr. Rice inclines to the view, terribly heretical, that it may be because the headliners in prize fighting are actually overpaid. And further, that they have discovered the fight-going public is all too easily pleased. He remarks that ringside seats for a recent so-called heavyweight championship match brought $23 apiece, while a two weeks' ticket to the Olympic Games at Los Angeles could be bought for $22. "And there wasn't an afternoon that did not provide more class, more thrills, more action than forty Sharkey-Schmeling fights could have offered," he adds.

Yet even the Olympic competition in amateur boxing showed that some shadow has fallen over this sport, in his opinion. No doubt his placing of the blame upon commercialization in the professional ring, the size and easiness of the purses, is at least part of the answer. But is there not something more?

Have not the tactics of the prize fight promoter—and recently also the wrestling match promoter—put a premium on brutality rather than skill in the expectations of the crowd? Boxing and wrestling can be sports of great skill, as college, club and other amateur teams are showing; but when the "industry" has cultivated and catered to a taste for mere murderous mauling, the result is not an audience of fine discrimination in the arts of self-defense. Is it strange that a sport so fostered should in time lose its driving force and that its highly paid showhorses eventually should exert themselves less than athletes in other lines who play for the pleasure of the game, for the thrill of accomplishment and the joy of self-mastery?

Or, more fundamental, is it clear that modern civilization requires forms of professional entertainment which measure physical prowess by the battering of an opponent?

Editorial Notes

Lion-scaring is now prohibited in Kruger National Park, South Africa. The authorities probably will put up signs—for the benefit of the lions—"Beware of Motorists."

Soap in fancy wrappers is to be sold for the benefit of the Democratic campaign fund. Will that be a step toward clean politics?

"Two's company, three's a crowd," seems to apply also to political parties.

The Stamp Dollar—Money for Nothing?

By H. B. ELLISTON

IN THIS column of the Monitor for July 27, Mr. Willis J. Abbot invited discussion of two currency plans which have attained the dimensions of movements in the middle West. Both are based on the free gift of money certificates by the United States Government. All applicants could receive money up to $3,000,000,000 by the first plan. By the second, only the working population would be the beneficiaries, and an amount up to $6,000,000,000 could be distributed. In both plans, "velocity of circulation" is insured by the proviso that stamps must be affixed to a certificate every time it changes hands, or, if it is held, every week. At the end of a year the money would be retired, i. e., exchanged for ordinary currency.

Stamp money advocates have three objects in view: first, to add to buying power; second, to speed up the exchange of money for goods; third, to tax idle capital. In themselves they are all estimable objects.

The gift of a sum between $3,000,000,000 and $6,000,000,000 would certainly add to buying power. For the plans provide that the new dollars would be legal tender. That is, the Treasury would receive them in payment of taxes; creditors would be compelled to accept them in redemption of debts. So the dollar received at the post-office window would be worth a dollar in its command over goods and services, and would not be subject to a discount corresponding to the value of the stamp or to any part of the bill's face value. This point is important. There was a time when different currencies fluctuated in relation to each other. To prevent the recurrence of such a situation the Gold Standard Act was passed in 1900 under which the United States Government is compelled to keep all the various currencies, seven in number, at parity. The new currency would therefore enjoy the same prestige as the others, all the currencies standing or falling together.

* * *

The point of interest, however, is whether the entire currency would stand or fall; that is, stay on or leave the gold standard. I think it would be pushed off the gold standard. Treasury currency, like Federal Reserve currency, is not backed dollar for dollar with gold. It is backed partly by gold and partly by fiat, or popular confidence in the United States Government. There is plenty of the former only because there is an immense supply of the latter. Indeed, so much faith exists in the currency authority, i. e., the Government, that gold coins are now curiosities, American shopkeepers, in my experience, preferring paper money, which is merely an intrinsically worthless title to gold.

But, paradoxical though it may seem, the fact that people can get gold is the only reason that they don't want it. It seems to me that after the new scheme came into operation a general feeling would arise, helped from press and platform in the controversy that would have been created, that gold would be difficult to obtain if wanted. People would think that their avenue to gold was being blocked by too dense an army of claimants. In the face of such a feeling, confidence in the Treasury's ability to pay gold on demand, now so great, could dissipate overnight. A run on the metal reserves would be the next step, and the United States, not having enough, would have to suspend specie payments; in other words, leave the gold standard.

I am assuming that the new currency would be redeemable. But the plans as described do not say so specifically. Suppose, however, it were irredeemable. The upshot would probably be the same. At the end of the twelvemonth period the stamp money would be exchanged dollar for dollar for regular currency. The prospect of such an apparent overweighting of the country's gold supply would give people a shock, which would manifest itself, it seems to me, in their redemption of the regular currency for gold while the stamp money was being spent. Since, as I have already said, there is not enough gold in the United States to satisfy all claimants, specie payments would have to be suspended.

Perhaps provision might be made that the government revenue from the sale of stamps to be affixed to this currency would be set aside to retire the issue at the end of the twelve months. That would mean, however, the contraction of currency as sharply as it had been expanded. Assuming that business had been stimulated, it would be put in reverse gear, and so suddenly that the effect might well be disastrous. If retirement were anticipated, anticipation itself would slow down business, and make for far more uncertainty than is caused even by delays over, say, a tax or tariff bill.

There is good reason to believe that such a Spartan course would prove impossible in practice, owing to the strong political pressure which would arise to continue the issue in circulation almost indefinitely or even to increase it, as happened during the greenback era after the Civil War.

* * *

Stamp money would certainly be spent. It would be nonhoardable. If it were kept for a week, the holder would lose two cents in stamps; if two weeks, four cents; and so on until at the end of the year the mere holding of his free bill had cost him a dollar, when he would be no better off than he was before he received it. But, assuming a spurt in activity as the consequence of his spending, the impetus so given to business would soon be nullified, if the above analysis be correct, by the chaos which would overwhelm the entire currency system.

The tax feature will interest everybody who has given thought to ways and means of taxing idle capital. On its face, the proposal to collect a tax in the form of stamps attached to these dollars by each holder would mean quite a windfall to the Government at the same time that money was being pushed into circulation. Its one disadvantage is that it would be quite impracticable! Those who have witnessed some of the European experiments in taxing retail sales are very eloquent about their possibilities of evasion, but these are as nothing compared with the evasions possible under this stamp scheme. Suppose I take to my grocer a stamp dollar which already has four stamps affixed, and ask for a dollar's worth of his goods. How is he to know that I have affixed my stamp on it? He wouldn't know. He wouldn't care. As I see it, this feature of the scheme would require a revenue officer in every establishment which is engaged in supplying goods and services for United States currency.

Advocates of the plan may propose, in order to avoid this difficulty, that the stamp be dated and affixed not with every change of hands, but only at the expiration of each week. Thus everybody would know at any given time how many stamps should be on a bill. But by this method the stamp tax would be collected only from the person who happened to hold it on Monday, for instance, and not from others who used it, and would therefore involve discrimination.

Thus, the whole plan, which seems so simple and plausible at first glance, is found on examination to involve many complexities and difficulties, if not, with our present ideas of currency, to be actually unworkable.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Herbert Hoover

MR. HOOVER'S speech of acceptance is truly a remarkable document. It so far transcends the common conception of such addresses as to permit of no contemporary comparisons. It is not a political speech but a treatise on government in an emergency, which reminds one of the state papers of such masters of old as Woodrow Wilson at his best, of Abraham Lincoln in another of the Nation's crises, of the philosophic grasp of Thomas Jefferson, of the practical soundness of George Washington. . . .

Once hailed as a practical engineer who could lead the Nation in what was believed to be endless material prosperity, and elected as such, the President has been compelled by force of changing circumstances beyond the control of man or society to adapt himself to an entirely new rôle. It became his duty to become a student and master of civic fundamentals, of government in its essence, a savior of democracy in distress, if not peril; the economic burden bearer and inventor of means for recovery of the key nation of the earth; the virtual bulwark of the established social order of the civilized world. . . .

President Hoover has arisen to the occasion like some American always has in every national crisis. He is trustworthy.—*Ohio State Journal.*

For the Things That Are

DECIDEDLY the best political speech of his career was the acceptance effort of Mr. Hoover Thursday evening. Less labored, less verbose, and less vague than his usual speech and far more aggressive, the speech of the President will be a tower of strength to his party throughout the campaign. Only the analyst will detect in the speech its failure to dovetail and its evident contradictions. Only the citizen looking for light and thirsting for the offer of economic restoration will see in the speech nothing but a positive commitment to the things that are. The partisan audience which heard the President and his partisan followers throughout the country will see none of the weaknesses of the presidential utterance and will hear in it a convincing appeal for Republican victory. . . .

But the thoughtful citizen must gasp when he reads the President's program for the future. For the President merely appeals for the unbroken continuation of the things that are. He approves the tariff record of his administration and denounces all changes in the tariff structure, when every informed citizen knows that the Grundy tariff is our country's outstanding contribution to the forces of calamity. He has no remedy for the vicious evil that drives American factories into alien lands and multiplies unemployment at home. He proclaims the infallibility of his tariff formula and promises a continuation of a policy that has driven our trade from the ocean and brought to our country a greater degree of hatred than it ever before endured.—*The Daily Oklahoman* (Oklahoma City).

Better News

SIGNS of improvement in the business world are increasing, and the downward line of production and prices is tending to straighten out. In fact, the curve is upward in some instances.

The Interstate Commerce Commission's agreement with a four-system consolidation plan for Class 1 eastern railroads has helped the carrier situation. It will take some time to straighten out financial arrangements by which this epoch-making move will take effect, but it is believed that some of the roads already closely linked financially may very soon coördinate some of their operations without waiting for the full completion of their capital amalgamation.

The situation in oil production is distinctly more encouraging. The Atlantic Refining Company showed for the first six months of 1932 an increase of earnings over the same period last year and the Sun Oil Company's earnings for the second quarter were double those of the 1931 period.

There has been heavy buying, reported as coming from London, of American securities. Foreign interests have evidently considered that the tide is turning here so far as security values are concerned.

Accounts of factories reopening and reëmployment of labor in widely separated localities are multiplying.

All of this makes cheerful reading. Business appears to be on the road to recovery. It is probable that before long definite improvement in our affairs will become more marked.—*Manufacturers Record.*

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Premise and Prohibition

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Wherever a major premise is incorrect, the resultant conclusion is, of course, wrong. The major premises upon which are based the conclusions of those who honestly believe that conditions respecting the manufacture, sale and use of liquor would be improved by the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment are that there is almost universal violation of the law, that a vast, uncontrollable and increasing amount of liquor is made, sold and used, that, indeed, conditions are worse than before prohibition. If such were the case, the conclusion might be warranted that prohibition has not proved itself worthy of being continued. It is submitted, however, that a fair examination of the facts does not disclose a basis for any such conclusion.

Who says that conditions are worse than they were in the days of the saloon? Who says that the law cannot be enforced? Who are the people most active in support of repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment or in the effort to devitalize it? In every community, large and small, they are, for the most part, the same people who opposed every effort for better moral, social and political conditions in pre-prohibition days and particularly those directed against the liquor business. They are, in a word, the saloon element. Their utterances are coupled with an interest.

Nobody can really know whether more liquor is being made, sold and used than before prohibition or whether there is, in fact, a vast, unbridled, uncontrollable and increasing violation of the law, without going out into the various communities, the great and small cities, the villages, hamlets and rural neighborhoods, and seeing and hearing what the people, Mr. Average Citizen, his wife, his son and daughter, are doing and saying. Whoever does this will be amazed at the vast discrepancy between what he will see and hear and the unquestioned assumption that the country has gone to the dogs through the illicit traffic in and use of liquor.

He will be convinced that the major premises stated above are incorrect and misleading and that the conclusions deducible from them are necessarily wrong. He will also conclude that any adequate consideration of most of the sources from which the repeal propaganda emanates will disclose the self-seeking, self-serving motives which have characterized this element of society in all periods recorded by history.

Personal knowledge on the subject, based upon fairly wide opportunity to ascertain the facts, derived from inquiries, observation and personal investigation extending from coast to coast over a period of years, leads me to the conclusion that 10 per cent would be an excessive estimate of the amount of liquor consumed in this country as compared with that before prohibition.

Wilmington, Del. BURTON R. COLE